

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIX, NO. 67.

HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2617.

## CRUISER ASKOLD MUST LEAVE SHANGHAI SOON

### Three Chinese Warships to Enforce The Governmental Time Limit.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

SHANGHAI, Aug. 19.—The Russian cruiser Askold will be allowed to remain in this port until the 23d of the month when a day's notice will be given her to either leave or disarm. The Chinese squadron is expected here to enforce the decree of the Government.

#### AS TO CONTRABAND.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 19.—It is understood that Russia will recognize the American and British differentiation between conditional and absolute contraband.

#### AFTERNOON REPORT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 18.—Japan has notified the powers that she will not surrender the Russian destroyer Riesitilini which was seized in the harbor of Chefoo by the Japanese forces, after she had taken refuge in that neutral port.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 18.—It is reported that the Japanese fleet is coming to this port to seize the Russian warships Askold and Grozovoi. The situation is acute. The consuls are determined to preserve the neutrality of the port of Shanghai.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 18.—Every officer aboard the cruiser Russia the Gromoboi was killed or wounded in the engagement with Admiral Kamimura's fleet August 14th. Both of the Russian vessels were riddled and the guns and engines partially dismantled.

Washington, 10:25 a. m., August 18, 1904.  
Received at the Consulate at 8:20 a. m.

The Commander of the Port Arthur besieging army reports that on the 16th of August he sent to the enemy's outposts a parlementaire bearing the communication embodying His Imperial Japanese Majesty's august wishes for the relief of the non-combatants in Port Arthur and also a letter advising surrender. These documents were handed to the Chief Staff of Garrison and on the 17th the enemy's parlementaire came with the reply to the above, refusing both.

TAKAHIRA.

TOKIO, Aug. 17.—A demand has been made for the surrender of the Port Arthur garrison. It was delivered yesterday and an answer is expected today. The Japanese commander offered to release all non-combatants.

#### THE DIANA AND PALLADA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 17. It is reported that the Diana and Pallada have arrived at Vladivostok.

#### CHINA MAKING READY.

PEKING, Aug. 17.—The railways have been asked if they are able to transport 40,000 troops to Shanghai.

Shanghai is an important strategic port on the Gulf of Pechili. The place is on the railway leading from Peking, via Tientsin, to Simuntun, west of Mukden, and to Yinkow, the latter place being in the possession of the Japanese. From Peking to Shanghai is a distance of about 150 miles, while from Shanghai to Mukden it is about 200 miles. The railway stretches north to Simuntun near which a Japanese force is now said to be operating, and should the Chinese assist in the war they could be hurried north from Shanghai very rapidly.

#### NOVIK AGAIN SEEN.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 17.—The Novik has again been sighted in Vandeian Strait.

TOKIO, Aug. 18.—Port Arthur has refused the summons to surrender and will not release non-combatants.

CHEFOO, Aug. 18.—Port Arthur is being subjected to a tremendous bombardment from the Japanese siege batteries. The shells have demolished many buildings and started conflagrations. Hospitals are crowded.

#### FUTURE OF THE ASKOLD.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 18.—The arrival of the Japanese squadron is expected to compel the dismantling of the Russian cruiser Askold.

#### ROSSIA AND GROMOBOI SAFE.

VLADIVOSTOK, Aug. 18.—The cruisers Rossia and Gromoboi have arrived here.

#### A POINT OF VANTAGE.

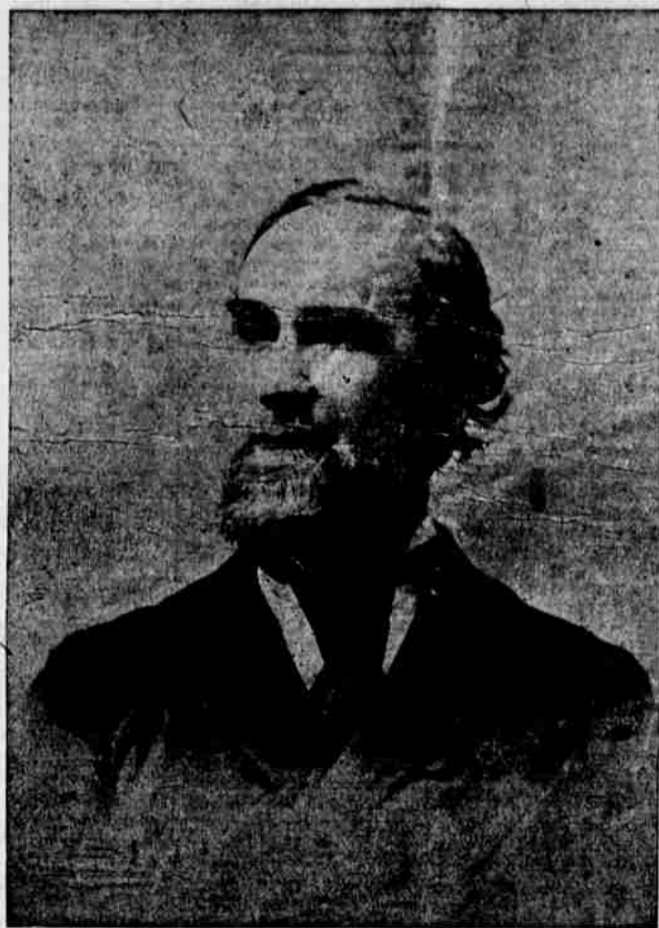
MUKDEN, Aug. 18.—The Japanese have occupied Tsian Hill on the extreme Russian left.

#### KUROKI'S FLANK MOVEMENT.

BIAOYANG, Aug. 18.—A Japanese flanking movement is developing east of and parallel with the railroad.

#### KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 19. C. E. Shively of Indiana has been chosen Supreme Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias.



H. M. WHITNEY.

## SENATOR GEORGE F. HOAR DYING IN MASSACHUSETTS

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 18.—Senator Hoar is dying.

George Frisbie Hoar, the veteran Republican Senator from Massachusetts, has seen seventy-eight winters since he was born at Concord, Mass., where he received his early schooling. He is a graduate of Harvard. He settled in Worcester after being admitted to the bar and as far back as 1860 one finds him listed as city solicitor. He was elected Representative to the Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third, and Forty-fourth Congresses; declined a renomination for Representative in the Forty-fifth Congress; was an overseer of Harvard College, 1874-1880; declined re-election, but was re-elected in 1896; is president of the Association of the Alumni of Harvard; presided over the Massachusetts State Republican conventions of 1871, 1877, 1882, and 1885; was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1876 at Cincinnati, and of 1880, 1884, and 1888, at Chicago, presiding over the convention of 1880; was chairman of the Massachusetts delegation in 1880, 1884, and 1888; was one of the managers on the part of the House of Representatives of the Belknap impeachment trial in 1876; was a member of the Electoral Commission in 1876; was regent of the Smithsonian Institution in 1880; has been president and is now vice-president of the American Antiquarian Society, president of the American Historical Association, president board of trustees of Clark University, 1900, trustee of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology, trustee of Leicester Academy; is a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, of the American Historical Society, the Historic-Genealogical Society, the Virginia Historical Society, and corresponding member of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences; is a trustee of the Peabody fund; has received the degree of doctor of laws from William and Mary, Amherst, Yale, and Harvard colleges; was elected to the United States Senate, to succeed George S. Boutwell, took his seat March 5, 1877, and was re-elected in 1883, 1889, and 1895. He is chairman of the Committee on Judiciary.



## CITY OF ASUNCION CAPITAL OF PARAGUAY BOMBARDED BY REBELS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Aug. 19.—The insurgents bombarded this city for forty minutes yesterday. A truce was then granted to permit the women and children to leave. The Government has 5000 troops in the defenses.

The city of Asuncion is the capital of Paraguay and is situated on the east bank of the river Paraguay, 645 miles north of Buenos Ayres. The place has a population of over twenty-five thousand. Its houses are built mostly of brick, one-story high.

## DEATH OF THE WIFE OF CHIEF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The wife of Chief Justice Fuller of the United States Supreme Court is dead.

Mrs. Mary E. Fuller, wife of Chief Justice Fuller, has been prominent in Washington as a social leader. She was the Chief Justice's second wife and was a daughter of William F. Coolbaugh of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Fuller were married in 1892 during the time that the Chief Justice was practicing law in Chicago.

## H. M. WHITNEY FOUNDER OF THIS PAPER IS DEAD

### The Useful and Honorable Career of the Nestor of the Hawaiian Press—Island Boy Who Became a Distinguished Man.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Henry M. Whitney, founder of the Advertiser and one of the best known of the older residents of Hawaii, died suddenly at eleven o'clock yesterday morning at his home on Piikoi street, near King. The cause of his death was heart failure. Although eighty years of age Mr. Whitney was robust and active up to within a few hours of his end. No doctor attended him until yesterday.

The funeral will take place from the Whitney residence on Piikoi street at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon, the Rev. H. H. Parker, of Kawaiahao church, officiating. Interment will be in Nuanu cemetery.

The surviving children are H. M. Whitney, Jr., and Mrs. H. W. Kelley of Honolulu, and Mrs. W. W. Goodale of Waialua. A son was murdered in Idaho several years ago and another had a fatal fall from a horse.

#### BORN IN HAWAII.

Henry M. Whitney was the son of the Rev. Samuel Whitney, a teacher and mechanic of New Haven, Conn., who was a member of the pioneer company of missionaries that arrived in Honolulu on the brig Thaddeus in 1820. The Rev. Samuel Whitney died at Lahaina, Maui, Dec. 15, 1845. His mother, Mercy Partridge Whitney, who lived for fifty-two years in Hawaii, died at Waimea, Kauai, Dec. 26, 1872. Mr. Whitney was one of four children. His sister, Maria Pogue, the first white girl born in the Hawaiian Islands, died at the age of seventy-nine at Santa Clara, Cal., April 20, 1904. He left one surviving brother, Samuel Whitney, who lives in Connecticut.

Mr. Whitney was born at Waimea, Kauai, on June 5, 1824, four years after the arrival of his parents in these islands. He left Hawaii when a very young lad to secure an education in the States. Going to the home of relatives in New England he secured an education and at an early age learned the printing trade.

He was a young foreman in the printing house of Harper & Bros. in New York, when his thoughts first again turned to his birthplace in Hawaii. He served the Harper's two years and the publication office of the Bible Society two years. Then the opportunity arrived to return here. He journeyed to San Francisco by way of the Isthmus of Panama and at San Francisco met Dr. Judd who was then travelling abroad with the two young princes who later became the kings Kamehameha IV. and Kamehameha V. Dr. Judd wanted a practical man to take charge of the Polynesian, the government's paper. He told Whitney that they had had several editors who had thrown up their jobs and cleared out to California, joining the rush to the newly found goldfields. The young man agreed to take hold and came to Honolulu. The work on the Polynesian was not congenial to Whitney, but like most Americans then resident in the islands, he was irritated by the government's policy. The whalers desired an American paper and the white residents wanted one which was not run "by authority." Whitney gave such a paper to them, calling it the Pacific Commercial Advertiser. He got from New York a Washington hand press, (still in the Gazette office) which had a capacity of only 600 papers an hour, and this had to be propelled by hand power. The first number of the paper was a little four page, five-column sheet. It was a weekly. Among Mr. Whitney's first employees were the late James Auld, the late Alexander Bolster, and Henry Smith, the present clerk of the judiciary, who learned the printing trade and was a compositor for Whitney. The paper had not been established two months before the young publisher had fought and won, out of court, his first libel suit, in which R. C. Wylie, Minister of the Interior, was the complainant.

Mr. Whitney sold the Advertiser in 1870 to Black & Auld, but took charge of it again in 1873 and did not finally give up his connection with it until 1896. In 1886 he took the editorship of the Planters' Monthly and conducted that journal until April of last year.

He imported the first power press to Hawaii, an Adams, bringing it across the Isthmus.

The old time vignette of Honolulu, printed on the title page of the Advertiser, was from a sketch made in 1849 by Mr. Whitney. He sketched this while clinging to the masthead of a ship.

STRENUOUS EDITING.  
Mr. Whitney's career as editor of the Advertiser in the early days was at times quite strenuous. When the office was in the second floor of the old government building just back of the Postoffice, the weather was often exciting. On one occasion Mr. Whitney had a narrow escape from death. It was at the outcome of the Civil War in the United States and Mr. Whitney at once announced himself as in favor of Lincoln's policy against the Confederacy. The American minister here was a southerner, a Judge Borden, and one day he visited Mr. Whitney's office and demanded that he stop publishing editorials in support of the Union. Mr. Whitney told the minister that he did not propose to be dictated to by anyone, at which the minister became very angry. Borden drew a long bowie-knife. Whitney jumped to his feet, seized a chair and pushed Borden against the wall with it. At the noise of the scuffle Judge Austin, who had offices below, rushed to Mr. Whitney's aid and disarmed Borden. A great crowd collected around the office when news of the affair got on the street, but Borden was allowed to depart unmolested, although there were threats of doing him violence for the paper was always popular on the streets of the town and among the Yankee whalers Mr. Borden was distinctly unpopular. The American government recalled Borden.

STORIES OF EARLY HONOLULU.

"It is just fifty years since the writer arrived here from San Francisco," wrote Mr. Whitney on Jan. 1, 1900, "in company with Gorham D. Gilman, of Boston, Dr. Robinson, George Hardy of Hawaii, and several other fellow passengers. As we had left that port with a forest of shipping in the bay, all were surprised to find another similar forest here, comprising the large fleet of whalers, which at that time found the Arctic and Okhotsk seas nearly as profitable as were the gold places of California. There were not far from 200 ships in the Pacific whaling fleet then, all of which made the harbors of Honolulu, Hilo and Lanai their recruiting stations. Honolulu harbor has never since held so many ships as it did in those prosperous years, and at one time over one hundred vessels were in port, packed as closely together as was possible. It was difficult even for boats to steer among the fleet, or at night to find the vessels that they belonged to."

#### ORIGIN OF THE ADVERTISER.

Concerning the origin of the Advertiser, Mr. Whitney wrote three years ago: "In 1850 the Polynesian—a weekly owned by the government—was the principal paper here, though there were several other small weekly and monthly papers issued, the only one among them that has survived to this date being The Friend, which is really the oldest publication here. Early in the fifties the writer of this article was strongly urged to publish an independent paper, free from government control. This finally resulted in the establishment of the Pacific Commercial Advertiser; named after the well known New York Advertiser, with which the writer had been connected. The first number was issued July 2, 1856, from new types, new press, a new building and in short everything new from the ground floor to the ridge beam. And the paper has been regularly printed from time to time until now in its forty-fifth year. It is not claiming to much that it has been a credit to Hawaii and throughout its long career a powerful agent in laying the foundation stone in this country's prosperity and happy union with the Great Republic.

"Before closing it may not be out of place to mention one of the pleasant incidents that have occurred during this paper's prosperous life. It was in the early sixties, when a stranger entered its sanctum, and introduced himself as the correspondent of a California paper—the Sacramento Union perhaps—and offered to assist in newspaper work, if agreeable. Having then one good assistant—Nat Ingalls—who was a very clever writer, no opening offered for him. Still, an occasional joke played on an unsuspecting victim, and a racy item of news, made the stranger's visits very welcome, and showed that he had a fund of humor ready for any occasion. He was not only an inveterate joker but also smoker, at least one box of cigars disappearing every week on an average. He made himself perfectly at home in my office, but would seldom leave without a parting joke. I became quite attached to the stranger, who proved to be Mark Twain, a nom de plume then hardly known beyond the borders of California—as he was just commencing his literary career."

#### A MAN OF AFFAIRS.

While Mr. Whitney was in charge of the government printing works on his first return to Hawaii he undertook the establishment of the Hawaiian postal system and it was under his regime that the first postage stamps were issued. Mr. Whitney was the first Postmaster General of Hawaii, holding office from 1860 to 1866. The stamps he issued during his career.

(Continued on Page 2.)

# KINNEY SUES SAM PARKER

## Claims Damages For \$50,000 for Libel.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

The newest sensation in the Parker ranch controversy came yesterday afternoon when attorney W. A. Kinney filed a damage suit for \$50,000 against Samuel Parker. Attorney Kinney, who is of counsel for the Carter and Annie T. K. Parker interests, bases his action on the sensational affidavit filed by Samuel Parker against Mrs. Knight, in which charges were made against Mr. Kinney.

Mr. Kinney sets forth that he is now and for many years has been a resident of Honolulu and is duly qualified to practice law among a large and influential number of citizens and depends upon his good reputation to continue his practice. The complaint of Mr. Kinney gives the following grounds for claim of libel in the charges filed by Parker:

That on or about the 15th day of August, the defendant, well knowing the premises did maliciously compose, print, and publish the following false, scandalous, malicious, libelous and defamatory matter of and concerning plaintiff and in relation to his said profession as a lawyer and caused the same to be circulated throughout the aforesaid Honolulu:

"That not only were said Kinney (referring to the plaintiff, William A. Kinney) and Ballou promoters of said enterprise (referring to an enterprise known as the Hamakua Ditch Co., Ltd.) but they acted as attorneys and advisors of deponent (referring to the defendant Samuel Parker) and through their advice deponent (referring to said defendant) signed an agreement under which it is claimed by the other party to said agreement that deponent (referring to said defendant) was and still is liable to said other party in the sum of \$100,000. That said Kinney (referring to said plaintiff) and Ballou did not become parties to said agreement, taking good care not to make themselves liable under the same, making deponent (referring to said defendant) solely liable, though they would have benefited jointly with deponent (referring to said defendant) thereunder. That the action of said Kinney (referring to said plaintiff) and Ballou is now attacking this deponent (referring to said defendant) and working against his interests, if any interest he has in said enterprise (referring to said Hamakua Ditch Co., Ltd.) and in trying to prejudice deponent (referring to said defendant) under said agreement is a gross violation of their professional duties to deponent (referring to said defendant) and, as deponent (referring to said defendant) believes, renders them unfit to practice in the Courts of the Territory of Hawaii."

That said false, scandalous, malicious, libelous and defamatory matter was made and published by said defendant as a part of a certain affidavit by said defendant in a certain cause pending in the Circuit Court of the First Circuit at Chambers in Probate, said cause being entitled "In the Matter of the Guardianship of Annie T. K. Parker, a minor," which said affidavit defendant caused to be filed in the court aforesaid, well knowing that the said affidavit would be published by the principal newspapers in Honolulu aforesaid, and also well knowing that said matter was in fact false, scandalous, malicious, libelous and defamatory and that the same would injure plaintiff both individually and in his profession as a lawyer; and plaintiff further alleges that said false, scandalous, malicious, libelous and defamatory matter had no relation to the matter in regard to which said affidavit of the defendant was made nor any relation to any matter in the aforesaid cause and that the same was made and published by defendant solely out of spite and malice towards the plaintiff and with the intent to injure him both individually and in his profession as a lawyer and to bring him and his name into public scandal."

It is said that perhaps another action similar to Mr. Kinney's may be filed against Samuel Parker by another of the attorneys retained by Mrs. Knight.

**ISLAND REALTY DECISION.**

Justice Hatch of the Supreme Court, Chief Justice Frear and Justice Hartwell concurring, handed down a decision yesterday in the case of Cooper vs. Island Realty Co. and J. A. Gilman remanding the case to the Circuit Court for notification of decree entered and further proceedings in accordance with the views therein expressed.

The opinion is to the effect that the decree should be amended by a provision allowing redemption of the payment of the amount of interest in arrears and costs at any time before sale and upon payment of interest due and costs the foreclosure proceedings would then abate.

The decree properly provides a cash sale. Judicial sales should not be made on credit unless by consent of the parties. \* \* The contract between the parties as to sale of lots prior to default is a matter entirely apart from the question of jurisdiction and of authority to be exercised by the court by virtue of its inherent power.

The counsel for should be disallowed. In the absence of a stipulation in the mortgage for the payment of counsel fees, a suit for foreclosure stands on the same footing as any other suit in equity; only the ordinary costs can be taxed.

The plaintiff should be authorized to become a purchaser of the sale, and costs should be allowed him.

### MRS. HUNT HELD POOR.

Jessie H. Cummings has sued the Pioneer Building & Loan Association for \$100,000 damages, as follows:

"On or about March 10, 1904, the de-

fendant herein was the owner of two certain mortgages dated September 24, 1896, and August 23, 1897, made by and between one Jas. Hunt as mortgagor and the defendant as mortgagee on a certain piece of property situated at Punahou, containing 18,687 square feet. On March 10, 1902, the defendant exercised the power of sale and sold at public auction the land and premises for \$2525. The defendant agreed that upon the payment of the purchase money, it would give immediate possession to whomsoever should become the purchaser. On March 24, 1902, the plaintiff paid to defendant the sum of \$2525, the defendant delivering a deed to the premises to the plaintiff, but the defendant is alleged not to have acted in good faith and did not deliver possession.

The premises had previously been in possession of one Lausana Hunt, and defendant well knew it could not give possession, and in order to secure possession the plaintiff had to institute proceedings to eject her. The plaintiff was deprived of the use of said land and claims to be damaged in the above mentioned sum.

### OWNED INTEREST IN SHIPS.

A receipt for property of the estate of J. H. Harrison, deceased has been filed in the Circuit Court from H. J. Harrison to Cecil Brown, executor of the estate as follows:

Cash, \$175.13; household furniture, etc., 2-16 interest in bark S. C. Allen; 2-16 interest in barkentine Amelia; 1-16 interest in schooner Helene; 1-16 interest in schooner Mary E. Foster.

### CAMP WANTS HIS MONEY.

Calvin E. Camp, named as one of the defendants in the action of Louise I. Laine vs. M. D. Monsarrat, the First American Savings & Trust Co. of Hawaii, Ltd., Calvin E. Camp, Walter Hoffman and the First National Bank of Hawaii, answers as follows:

That he has no knowledge of the matters and things set forth in the petition, but leaves plaintiff to her proofs therein.

Then he admits the allegation that he claims an interest in the mortgaged property involved by virtue of a junior mortgage made by Monsarrat to him on October 6, 1902, and recorded January 8, 1903, said mortgage being to secure the sum of \$400. This was to secure the payment of a certain promissory note, only \$22 being paid as principal on the note, leaving due \$378. The defendant asks that he be ordered to procure the amount due.

### WANT DAMAGES FROM DEE.

Suit has been filed by J. F. Humburg, trustee for Marie L. Humburg vs. Lawrence H. Dee to make restitution of property on Young street which they allege has been unjustly converted to Dee's own use. The property is described as being the same premises that were conveyed to Dee by deed of E. May McGregor dated June 16, 1901, fronting on Young street having a frontage of 25 feet and being the remainder of the premises conveyed to Dee by John Grace, October 7, 1899. By virtue of said conversion, use and occupation by the defendant, the plaintiffs claim to be damaged in the sum of \$500.

### LUTTED'S PROMISSORY NOTES.

J. Oswald Lutted has been made defendant in an assumpsit action brought by C. W. Booth, to recover the sum of \$2003.29.

The plaintiff sets forth that on November 2, 1903, Mr. Lutted executed and delivered his promissory note agreeing to pay to plaintiff's order in four months the sum of \$1000. The note became due on March 4, 1904, but it is alleged no part of the principal has been paid.

A second note was made and executed by defendant on November 2, 1903, in favor of plaintiff for \$1000, due in eight months. No part of this note has been paid.

Plaintiff asks for judgment for \$2003.29 together with interest, costs and commissions.

### COURT NOTES.

Cecil Brown, trustee, has brought suit against Jos. Fernandez and W. C. Achi for \$708.57, balance due on a note for \$1000 originally made by Fernandez to Achi and transferred to Brown by Achi. The note was secured by mortgage.

J. W. Gaines, J. M. McChesney and Alice M. McChesney are defendants in an ejectment suit filed by the First National Bank, the land involved being on Waikeke beach, adjoining the property of Liliuokalani. The premises have a frontage of 84 feet on Waikeke road and a depth of 128 feet to the beach. The plaintiff bank claims to be the lessee of the property and that the defendants have wrongfully taken possession. Damages in the sum of \$1000 are claimed. The Gaines' are merely tenants.

The Kapiolani Estate Ltd., has been sued by the Bank of Hawaii, Ltd., for \$230.64, comprising the principal and interest on a note, on which \$229.10 has been paid on account. The note was signed by D. Kawananakoa, president, and J. P. Colburn, treasurer.

David Kawananakoa is defendant in an action brought by W. G. Middle-ditch, trustee in bankruptcy of the Chas. F. Herrick Carriage Co., Ltd., for \$616.25.

John Guild of Alexander & Baldwin, a native of Scotland, was naturalized yesterday morning in Judge Dole's court. His sponsors were Messrs. Waterhouse and Mahone.

Lewis & Co., Ltd., have filed an assumpsit suit against C. Q. Yee Hop to recover the sum of \$350, alleged to be due for diverse goods, wares and merchandise sold and delivered the defendant company, the account dating back to April 25, 1904.

J. M. Monsarrat has filed an amended petition in the suit of J. M. Monsarrat vs. Makanao Pihikani, E. Kameka Chumana and Oliver Messenburg and John Kikahia, a minor, and Kameka Kikahia, a minor.

**THE GREAT SUCCESS OF Chamberlaine's Cough, Croup and Whooping Cough Syrup has made it stand out as the greatest part of the civilized world. The sale by Messrs. Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents.**

# OLD COUNTY ACT WAS FULL OF BAD BREAKS

## A Jumble of Misfit Sections and Tangle-Foot Grammar---Meeting of the County Act Commission Last Evening Considers Policy.

The deeper the Commission goes into the old County Act the worse it finds things. There is a poor arrangement of sections and paragraphs and much bad grammar, though the proofs were read and re-read by high-salaried clerks, and the whole Act compiled and typeset and then read and discussed by both houses of the Legislature.

The Commission has had to rearrange a multitude of sections. In one case a section appeared under "Duties of the Clerk" which had no more reference to that official's work than the description of the counties.

### ONE COUNTY FOR HAWAII.

By a majority vote of the members present, being those of Messrs. Crabbe, Stewart and Cooper, Mr. Watson dissenting, it was agreed for the purpose of obtaining a first draft to make one County out of Hawaii, with a Board of Supervisors of nine members, or one for each district. For Oahu there are to be seven supervisors and five each for Maui and Kauai. These were the most important matters decided upon.

### NORTH KOHALA WRITES.

A communication from Mahukona, Hawaii, was read as follows:

Mahukona, Hawaii, Aug. 9, 1904. Mr. Henry E. Cooper, Chairman, County Commission, Honolulu, H. T.

Dear Sir: The following resolutions have been adopted by the citizens of North Kohala and ordered transmitted to you:

The citizens of North Kohala, assembled in mass meeting at the Kohala Court House on August 5, 1904, and without regard to political or party affiliations, do hereby resolve:

1. That a simple form of county organizations be established throughout this Territory at the earliest possible date.

2. That the island of Hawaii should consist of but one county, and that the county seat should be fixed at Hilo.

3. That a notice of the action herein taken be conveyed to the County Commission now holding sessions in Honolulu, to the Hilo Board of Trade and to the districts comprising West Hawaii.

An Advisory Committee on legislation was selected, as follows:

E. A. FRASER, (Rep.) Chairman.  
P. P. WOODS, (Dem.)  
H. M. KANIHO, (H. R.)  
Very truly yours,  
ED. FRAZER.

### LABOR'S STRANGE REQUEST.

A communication from the Honolulu Trades and Labor Council, providing for a penalty for violation of the citizen eight-hour law, was read as follows:

Honolulu, H. T., Aug. 9, 1904.

Hon. H. E. Cooper, Chairman of County Commission, Honolulu, H. T.

Dear Sir: At the regular meeting of the Honolulu Trades & Labor Council held at Portland Building the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That the Honolulu Trades & Labor Council endorse the citizen Labor clause proposed by Mr. J. Emmelhut at your last meeting and reading as follows:

In all contracts to which the County is a party the following clause shall be inserted: "All parties to this contract and all workmen employed thereunder shall be citizens or eligible to become citizens of the United States. Eight hours actual labor shall constitute a day's work whether under contract or otherwise. Provision for penalty for violation of same." We suggest that the penalty for violation be fixed at \$10 for

each man and each day's employment.

Respectfully,  
GEO. A. CROZIER,  
Sec'y. Hon. T. & L. Council.

### TO WAIT ON GOVERNOR.

Mr. Stewart moved that the chairman wait upon Gov. Carter to report to him the progress the County Act Commission has made and to have a date set apart for the Commission to call upon him this week and learn any new views Gov. Carter may have concerning county matters. This was passed.

Mr. Crabbe moved that Hawaii be organized as one county, with Hilo as the county seat.

Mr. Stewart seconded the motion. He said in discussion of the question that he had seen published a statement that the people of the big island were in favor of but one county.

Mr. Cooper said that except for the protest of Mr. Ryan of Mountain View no objection had been made to having only one county.

Mr. Crabbe said counties on Hawaii would be too expensive for the taxpayers. He felt that the expression of the people so far had been for one county.

Mr. Stewart said that after passing the motion, and having it published, what opposition there was, would develop. Mr. Cooper said that expression of sentiment was still awaited from Hamakua and Kohala. Mr. Crabbe felt that the passage of the motion would draw the matter to a head.

Mr. Crabbe's motion then prevailed. Chapter 5 of the County Act, concerning the Boards of Supervisors, was then called up for discussion. Mr. Cooper said that this was the most important chapter thus far called up for consideration. He felt that Oahu should have seven supervisors.

At this juncture Mr. Watson entered. He said that he had received a letter from Mr. Ryan stating that the offices of tax assessor and tax collector should be separate. Mr. Watson also favored this idea.

He also had a communication from J. C. Cohen asking that action be taken to specify licenses and fees for theaters, etc.

The Commission then went back to Chapter 1 and cut out sub-sections putting in a new section to make the section read "County of Hawaii."

The proposed form was "the island of Hawaii and all other islands within three nautical miles of the shores thereof, shall be known as the County of Hawaii, the county of seat of which shall be at Hilo," the county to have the third and fourth judicial circuits of the Territory of Hawaii, as established by law, and be under the jurisdiction of the circuit courts of the third and fourth circuits for "purposes of taxation, said county shall be the third taxation division of the Territory," the remainder being the same as in the act.

Mr. Watson at this time said he wished to record his vote against Hawaii being organized as one county.

Mr. Crabbe suggested cutting out Molokai as a county. He favored making the settlement a township under control of the Board of Health. Mr. Watson said if the Commission could create townships for Molokai it could also create municipal government for Honolulu.

The chair thought the present form of government for the Leper Settlement would probably be the better, it having been passed unanimously by the last legislature. No further action on this question was taken.

As to the paragraph referring to fees collected by the District Magistrate at the Settlement to be paid "over to the

# GOVERNOR HOPES TO SEE VOTING MACHINES HERE

Voting machines of the latest type used in the States were among the interesting things which Governor Carter looked into while on his Eastern tour and he hopes to have a sample machine sent to Honolulu to be given a trial in one of the precincts. He found that in Detroit, Michigan, the city council had authorized the use of the voting machine and the government there claims that it was a satisfactory test, carrying correctness and honesty with it.

"New Jersey has spent \$100,000 in equipping its voting sections with these machines," said the Governor yesterday, "and the state intends to supply them until every polling place has one."

"Two years ago there was an attempt made to get our voting law changed, but it fell through. There was also a proposition to have a California voting machine brought here, but the objection to that one was that if we were to adopt a machine we should have the most modern and up-to-date one in the market."

"A trial of one made in Rochester, N. Y., was made in Oakland, California, with such success that they have purchased several. From what I learned of these machines they preclude the possibility of contests. They prevent wrangles and at the close of election day the results are tabulated on the machine and an hour after the polls close the returns are ready to be sent to headquarters."

"The Rochester machine is now used in 187 cities and villages of the state of New York, and has been adopted in Milwaukee, Racine, Beloit, Wauwatosa in Wisconsin; Indianapolis, Ind.; Hartford, Conn.; Bay City, Michigan; Santa Clara County, Cal."

"The mayor of Detroit objected to them because he said the voting population, or a part of it, was too ignorant to understand its work. The council passed the voting machine ordinance over his head and the voters had no trouble whatever."

"I believe that one of these machines would be sent here for trial if we would pay the freight."

Board of Health as a county realization," the word "county" was changed to "Territorial."

### NINE SUPERVISORS.

Chairman Cooper suggested that Chapter 5 read that Oahu have seven supervisors without specifying the districts from which they shall come, and one supervisor for each district of Hawaii, or nine in all.

Mr. Watson suggested that on Kauai and Maui there be one supervisor for each district, as every portion of the two islands would then be represented. As to Niihau it was suggested that the island be incorporated in the district of Waimea. Both suggestions were followed.

In Chapters 6, 7 and 8 there was a jumble of duties of officers of the county which appeared to have been inserted by its framers with the aid of scissors and without reference to sequence. It was agreed that the duties of the various officers should be enumerated in the order in which the officers are named, viz.: Treasurer, sheriff, clerk, auditor, district attorney, recorder, surveyor, coroner.

# MR. CRAW WORKS FOR SMALL FARMERS

Speaking of the entomological work in the islands, Mr. Walter M. Gifford, editor of the Hawaiian Forester and Agriculturist said: "Mr. Alexander 'Craw' is not directly on the staff of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association. The latter association does, however, contribute to his salary thereby, and makes Mr. Craw's position as Superintendent of the Division of Entomology of the Territorial Board of Agriculture, possible. Mr. Craw's duties in the Territorial Board of Agriculture as chief entomologist will be confined to the inspection of plants, fruits, vegetables, etc., under Act 44 against the introduction of insect and scale pests. He will furthermore continue the work he did for the agriculturists of California, viz., introduce new species of ladybirds, parasites, etc., to prey on scales and the diseases with which our fruit trees and gardens are infested. He will also propagate introduced species of beneficial insects for distribution to agriculturists other than sugar planters, the leaf hopper question being out of his hands and in that of the entomologists of the Planters' Association."

"Mr. Craw will shortly engage an assistant for his department. Mr. Swezey, who arrived on the Alameda at the same time as Mr. Craw is not his assistant as stated in local papers. Mr. Swezey is a planter's man and will work as assistant entomologist for the association under Perkins together with Messrs. Kirkaldy and Terry."

"Both local as well as coast papers have stated that Mr. Craw was here to undertake the eradication of the leaf hopper. As a matter of fact the leaf hopper question is and will be left entirely to Messrs. Koebele and Perkins now in the field in Australia, with Kirkaldy, Terry and Swezey to look after introduced parasites on their arrival from Australia. In other words all pests and diseases affecting sugar cane will be left to the entomologists of the Planters' Association and all other agricultural diseases will be in the hands of Mr. Craw as an entomologist of the Board of Agriculture."

# MUST LEARN WHAT GOVERNMENT MONEY IS

Gov. Carter has announced his intention of bringing still further proceedings against Land Agent Baldwin of Hawaii.

"If the people think this matter savors of persecution," he is quoted as saying, "that is the kind of persecution I intend to hand out as long as I hold office."

The Governor also intends to make officials understand the difference between money which belongs to them and money which belongs to the government.

"I intend to fight this matter out if it takes all summer," said Governor Carter. "Every man in office who cannot understand that public moneys received should not go into his pocket must be made to understand it. My administration will be constant and firm in this direction."

# BEEES ARE BUZZING IN THEIR BONNETS

Among the aspirants for the Senate from Oahu are said to be Cecil Brown who has been a member since the organization of the Territory; E. Faxon Bishop, Sam. Dwight, J. M. Dowsett, John Hughes, Henry E. Cooper and John C. Lane. For the House there is a long list of aspirants, among them being Representatives Harris, Andrade, Chillingworth and Henry Vida, and Messrs. S. E. Damon, K. R. G. Wallace and John C. Lane.

There is a prospect that Frank B. McStocker may be put forward as the temporary chairman at the Hilo convention, and his name may also be proposed for permanent chairman.

E. Faxon Bishop is believed to be an available man for treasurer of the Republican Central Committee.

A large gang is working on the Wai-alea road, grading it along the straight line up the long hill followed by the Rapid Transit Co.'s track. Work is progressing, under supervision of C. B. Wilson, on the foundations of the concrete arch over Mullitt stream on the makai side of the road. One-third of the arch on the makai side of the road was completed some weeks ago, when the electric railroad was said to be immediately.

# RECEIVER FOR HANA

## Maui Plantation Is Declared In- solvent.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Half a million dollars are involved in foreclosure proceedings filed by Sigmund Grinbaum and Chas. Aitschul against the Hana Plantation Company (on Maui), M. S. Grinbaum & Co. (of Honolulu), and the Union Trust Company (of San Francisco). The papers were filed for service yesterday.

The mortgage indebtedness, on which the action is based, is \$150,000, and plaintiffs aver that the plantation company is insolvent and has debts amounting \$400,000 which it is unable to pay. A receiver is asked for.

The complaint sets forth that the Hana Plantation was incorporated under the laws of the State of California in November, 1887. That on December 11, 1894, the respondent being desirous of raising funds for the purpose of its business duly authorized the issue and has issued and disposed of mortgage bonds to the amount of \$150,000 of the denomination of \$1000 each, all dated January 2, 1895, and bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on July 1 and January 1 of each year and six of the said bonds being payable on the first day of July of each of the following years: 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898 and 1899, and fifteen bonds payable on July 1 of each of the years from 1900 to 1907 inclusive.

On December 12, 1894, the respondent, for the purpose of securing of the principal and interest of said bonds at the time when they became due and payable, conveyed to the complainants first, all the tracts of land in Hana comprising and known as Hana Plantation and its appurtenances, and second the property, real and personal of every kind of the said plantation and all other rights, interests and franchises vested or contingent of said corporation upon trust and for the use of any person, or persons, who should become the holders of said bonds secured by the said indenture of mortgage or any of them, subject nevertheless to the proviso for redemption upon payment by the respondent to the holders of the said bonds and each and every one of them of the sums of money to be paid by the said bonds and the interest coupons attached thereto or to grow due thereon at the place and times and in the manner set forth in the bonds.

That the conveyance of the said property by said respondent to the complainants was made subject to a mortgage or deed of trust dated March 8, 1899, made by the respondent to Marion Leventritt and Charles Aitschul, which mortgage provided that on payment of the moneys intended to be hereby secured the said mortgage should be void; that all of the moneys in question have been paid and the mortgage has been cancelled as appears by deed dated Feb. 28, 1900.

That the said indenture of mortgage dated December 12, 1894, is a voted encumbrance on the property therein described and thereby conveyed and is now a first lien upon all that property.

That the property subject to the indenture of mortgage consists of lands, hereditaments and leaseholds and also of a sugar mill, railway, rolling stock, horses, mules, etc., and also of the crops of sugar cane now growing on said lands.

That some of the lands are under lease to sundry tenants and that the rents are from time to time becoming due and that the other lands are used by respondent in the conduct of the plantation.

That the respondent is indebted to divers other persons in the sum not less than \$200,000, all of which is presently due, and that the respondent is without funds to pay said debts or to carry on the said plantation or its business.

That the respondent is insolvent.

That in consequence of indebtedness and lack of funds the respondent is neglecting to cultivate arable lands and has ceased to carry on the plantation except so far as is necessary to care for the crop now growing, which will mature in 1905, with the view of harvesting and milling same and disposing of the product.

That the property subject to the mortgage is inadequate to satisfy the amount secured and that it is deteriorating in value on account of neglect.

That the complainant is informed M. S. Grinbaum & Co., Ltd., claim to have some interest or lien on all the personal property of the Hana Plantation Co., which lien is inferior to the lien of complainant.

Wherefore the complainant prays: That the respondents be directed to appear in court to answer (but not under oath) all and singular the premises.

That the mortgage of December 12, 1894, be decreed a first lien on all the property described in said mortgage.

That an account be taken of the amount due on the bonds and the respondent decreed to pay same and that in default thereof the respondent be forever barred and foreclosed from all claim to the premises, so that these may be sold and the proceeds be applied, after deducting expenses, to the payment of the bonds.

That a receiver be appointed for the property.

That an injunction may issue restraining the respondents from disposing of the property.

The Good Government Club, Paddy Ryan's organization, wants planks in the Republican and Democratic platforms favoring citizen labor, county government and a revision of the State laws.

# ESTATE OF MRS. WICKE

## Divided Between Her Children By Will.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

F. Klamp and William Pfothauer, executors named therein, petition for probate of the will of Johanna Wicke, deceased. The estate consists of real estate, one lot on Alakea street, Honolulu, valued at \$10,000, and personal estate, four shares of Oahu Sugar Co., valued at \$400. The will was executed on April 11, 1904, in presence of F. J. P. Ehlers, C. B. Huston and H. Segelken. After the payment of her just debts and obligations, the testatrix makes the following bequests and devises to her children:

"First. To Meta Dellex, of San Francisco, Cal., four shares of the stock of the Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd., standing in my name and being certificates Nos. 2896 and 3513, or their equivalent value on day of probate;

"Second. To Mary Hoting, of Hanau, Germany, the sum of one dollar;

"Third. To Fred Wicke, of Honolulu, H. T., the sum of one thousand dollars;

"Fourth. To Daniel Wicke, of Honolulu, H. T., the sum of five hundred dollars;

"Fifth. To my daughters Johanna Wicke, Henrietta Wicke and Lizzie Wicke, of Honolulu, H. T., all my property, real and personal, belonging to or owned by me, share and share alike.

"Said cash bequests, above mentioned, shall be payable by my said daughters Johanna, Henrietta and Lizzie Wicke, share and share alike, within three years after my death, with interest at the rate of five per cent per annum from date of probate."

### RECEIVER FOR HANA.

Complainants in the foreclosure suit of Sigmund Greengbaum and Charles Ateschul, trustees, vs. the Hana Plantation Co., M. S. Grinbaum & Co. and Union Trust Co. of San Francisco by their attorneys, Holmes & Stanley, file a motion that E. Worthington of Hana district, Maui, be appointed receiver of all the property, real and personal, of the Hana Plantation Co., "with power to make such contracts as he may deem proper for obtaining money to be advanced for carrying on the business of the said respondent, including the usual and necessary outlays thereon for labor, salaries, rents and otherwise, and for the sales of the sugar to be made thereon."

### THE PARKER CASE.

Judge Gear further reserved his ruling until today on the points involved in Mrs. Elizabeth J. Knight's motion to rescind the appointment of J. S. Low as guardian pendente lite of Annie T. K. Parker, a minor.

### NO PROPERTY FOUND.

Execution out of the Supreme Court for \$277.34 in the suit of L. M. Long vs. Frank C. Bertelmann has been returned by Deputy Sheriff Chas. F. Chillingworth wholly unsatisfied, as neither real nor personal property be-

longing to the defendant could be found within the Territory.

### SALE CONFIRMED.

J. A. Thompson, commissioner in the foreclosure suit of Victoria Ward vs. Alapake Kauwe, made a return of sale, with petition for confirmation. The land consisted of one and eight-tenths acres at Kukuluae and was bought for the mortgagee for \$350. Judge De Bolt yesterday afternoon confirmed the sale.

### NO JURISDICTION.

Judge Robinson has dismissed, for want of jurisdiction, the petition of Melama of Kaunakakai, Molokai, to be appointed administrator of the estate of his deceased cousin, Kalilipio, who left \$100 in the postal savings bank of the Republic of Hawaii, an institution abolished when Hawaii became a Territory of the United States. According to the petitioner's own evidence Kalilipio died within the Second Judicial Circuit, being at the time of his death a resident of the island of Molokai.

### TAX APPEALS.

Sugar plantation agency cases heard by the Tax Appeal Court yesterday were the appeals of H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., and F. A. Schaefer & Co. H. E. Cooper appeared for the appellants in all cases; Arthur A. Wilder for the assessor. The full court—T. F. Lansing, J. F. Brown and J. R. Galt—sat throughout.

### COURT NOTES.

An order was made by Judge De Bolt, pursuant to decision of the Supreme Court, directing Clerk Kellett to deliver to T. McCants Stewart, attorney for defendant, the certificate of award of the Fire Claims Commission on deposit in court in the suit of Hyman Bros. vs. Sing Warn, defendant, and W. A. Whiting, garnishee.

In the foreclosure of mortgage suit of H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., vs. W. C. Achi, Kapiolani Estate, Ltd., W. H. Castle and J. M. Monsarrat, the plaintiff by its attorneys, Kinney, McClanahan & Cooper, has entered a joinder in demurrer with reference to Kapiolani Estate and filed a motion for hearing thereon forthwith.

Henry Holmes, administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Elizabeth Wright, deceased, has filed an inventory. It contains real estate consisting of lots 3, 11, 13 and 14, block No. 4 of Kaimuki tract, having an aggregate area of 60,000 square feet, and the following personal property: 21 shares Oahu Sugar Co. and \$593.75 cash in Bishop & Co.'s savings bank at time of the death of testatrix.

Judge De Bolt granted the motion of Castle & Whiting to pay W. A. Wall, surveyor, his July bill for \$287.50 for services as commissioner in the partition suit of M. F. Scott vs. Philip et al. A stipulation has been filed by Holmes & Stanley for plaintiff and Chas. Creighton for defendant, in River Mill Co. vs. Esther Goldstein, giving defendant five days more time in which to answer.

Judge Robinson appointed M. T. Simonton, Clem K. Quinn and H. Armistage appraisers of the estate of Annedria Amoy Hialeale, deceased.

In the suit of trespass on the case, James W. W. Brewster vs. F. J. Church, the plaintiff appears in person and requests that J. Alfred Magoon and J. Lightfoot be substituted for his former attorney.

Judge De Bolt has admitted William H. Heen to the practice of law in the district courts of the Territory and before the Circuit judges at chambers on appeal for the term of two years. An examining committee of the bar had reported favorably on the application of Mr. Heen.

## JUSTICE HAD BIG HARVEST ON KAUAI

M. F. Prosser, Assistant Attorney General, returned from Kauai yesterday with his belt full of criminal scalps from Judge Hardy's term. Out of thirty-five criminal cases he obtained twenty-nine convictions. There was one acquittal, two cases were continued, nolle prosequi were given in two, and in one case a mistrial resulted.

There were fourteen convictions for illicit liquor selling. Three witnesses in one of these cases were indicted, tried and convicted of perjury, receiving sentence of one year's imprisonment each, all within forty-eight hours of the commission of the offense. One defendant was convicted of assault with intent to murder and sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor four years. Another was given three years at hard labor on conviction of manslaughter.

## AH SANG WAS A SLICK ONE

Ah Sang, the Chinaman who was locked up Tuesday night in order that the police might investigate the character of some alleged crooked transactions confessed yesterday morning and he will have a chance to answer to a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. The Chinaman was arrested by Detective Arthur McDuffie and the particular swindle that caused his arrest was perpetrated on Mrs. C. H. Dickey.

The wily Ah Sang rented a house on Nuuanu Avenue some time ago for his rich father whom he represented as coming from China. In order to relieve a temporary financial embarrassment he borrowed \$20 from Mrs. Dickey giving as security a gold filled watch which had the appearance of a solid one. After the house went empty for some time Mrs. Dickey became suspicious and notified the police with the result that the rich father was found to be a myth. The police say that the man has been guilty of similar swindles before and has served time in the penitentiary.

AS USUALLY TREATED a sprain will disable the injured person for three or four weeks, but if Chamberlain's Pain Balm is freely applied a complete cure may be effected in a very few days. Pain Balm also cures rheumatism, cuts, bruises and burns. For

# CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ELECTS NEW OFFICERS

## C. M. Cooke, the Retiring President, Gives an Exhaustive Report on Past Year's Operations.

E. D. Tenney, president;  
F. J. Lowrey, vice-president;  
J. G. Spencer, secretary and treasurer;  
E. F. Bishop, H. A. Isenberg, C. L. Wright, E. I. Spaulding, C. Heleman, W. Lang, W. M. Giffard, F. M. Swanzy, J. F. Morgan, trustees;

The foregoing is the list of officers of the Chamber of Commerce for the ensuing year. They were unanimously elected at the annual meeting of the Chamber yesterday, on the nomination of Fred W. Macfarlane, seconded by F. A. Schaefer. Mr. Lowrey had suggested the name of Joseph G. Pratt as secretary, so as to have an attorney at law in that office, but as Mr. Pratt was not a member and the trustees have power to appoint an assistant secretary the suggestion was not entertained.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

C. M. Cooke, the retiring president, submitted the following report on the operations of the Chamber for the past year:

"Gentlemen: With the close of this year, the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce enters into its majority, so far as its incorporation is concerned, our charter having been granted August 25th, 1883. Having now arrived at age, greater activities may naturally be expected as well as larger powers of usefulness to the advancement of the many interests it represents, and in the carrying out of its objects, to foster and encourage commerce, manufacture, horticulture and agriculture; to promote the passing of beneficial laws; to obtain the best possible transportation facilities, both passenger and freight; to attract and interest visitors, and to generally advertise and promote the welfare of the Territory of Hawaii."

"Early in the year, revised by-laws were adopted, setting forth the above objects and making a number of radical changes, the most important of which is the placing of the government of the Chamber largely in the hands of a board of twelve trustees, divided into the following committees: Finance, Membership, Arbitration, Commerce, Manufacture and Agriculture, Harbor, Shipping and Transportation, Reception and Entertainment. The regular meetings of the Board of Trustees being held monthly, have been found far more satisfactory than holding full membership meetings for the transaction of business as formerly, by regular monthly meetings. Quarterly meetings of the Chamber are now held, when the secretary presents a full report of all transactions brought before the Board of Trustees during the past three months. Since the new by-laws require the president to present at the annual meeting, a report reviewing the action of the Chamber upon the various matters during the preceding year and making suggestions as in his judgment, the interests of the Chamber may require, it is apology for repetition of matters that have already been reported by the secretary."

"Seven meetings of the Chamber have been held during the year, three of which were quarterly. Your Board of Trustees have been called to attend eleven monthly and two special meetings. With the committees, they have given much time and consideration to numerous measures, and have made careful investigation before acting on what they deemed best for the welfare of the community."

### SUBJECTS CONSIDERED.

"Among some of the more important subjects that have received attention, are the following:

"Territorial Bonds—Earnest recommendations were passed that Section 55 of the Organic Act be amended to have the redemption of the bonds extended five years, so that such bonds may be made redeemable in not less than ten years from date of issue, and payable in not more than twenty years from date of issue. The same was forwarded to Honorable J. Kalaniana'ole, Territorial Delegate to Congress, for presentation, which course has been pursued with other petitions and resolutions when not forwarded direct to the various heads of departments, or to William Haywood, our commissioner at Washington."

"Lighthouses and Buoys—This vital and important subject has been constantly before your board. The lack of properly lighting the various points on our coast is a menace to navigation. Liberal appropriations are needed not only for the maintenance, but for the establishment of new lighthouses, sites for which have recently been located in various parts of the islands. Continued efforts and assistance should be rendered until the final accomplishment of this measure."

"Extension of the Weather Bureau—Since the construction of the Pacific Cable, it would seem but reasonable that the extension of the United States Signal Service should be brought to these islands. Efforts to this end have been made, and hopes are entertained that this service may be inaugurated in the near future."

"Transportation Service—Persistent endeavors have been made with some degree of success, that Honolulu, by maintaining as a port of call, and that our merchants participate in the benefits of partially furnishing the supplies to steamers in this service."

service between the mainland and these islands, there has been marked improvement. The subject for the assorting of mails by clerks on regular steamers from San Francisco is at present under consideration. Such action will facilitate prompt delivery of mail on its arrival for Honolulu, and for ports of the other islands."

"Pearl Harbor—Since the completion of the entrance of Pearl Harbor, earnest efforts are being made to obtain further appropriations for developments within the harbor by widening and straightening the channel, such being of the utmost importance to admit steamers for commerce, as well as for naval purposes."

"Harbor Improvements—The Board of Trustees have continually before them, the urgent needs for the improvement of Honolulu Harbor. The appropriations by the Territorial Legislature are inadequate to meet the present demands for dredging and for the construction of new wharves, to accommodate the large steamers now plying between the Pacific coast and the Orient. Still greater harbor facilities will be required in the near future to meet the increasing commerce of the Pacific Ocean. Hilo harbor is in great need of improvement, the construction of a break water being the most essential. Federal government aid by liberal appropriations is of the utmost importance in the development of our harbors."

"Federal Buildings—We have earnestly expressed ourselves, favoring appropriations by Congress, for one or more Federal buildings in the city of Honolulu, commensurate with its importance as a Port of entry for the United States and consistent with its business interests. The same applies to Hilo, for there is a great need of a building for the postoffice, collector of customs and other Federal offices. The Chamber fully endorses the report on this subject made by Hon. W. H. Eustice to the Secretary of the Treasury."

### RESOLUTIONS.

"Your Chamber placed on record a resolution of its appreciation of the services of Honorable Sanford B. Dole, as chief executive of the Government of Hawaii for a period of more than ten years, and of the conviction that his career in the high judicial position to which he has been appointed, will be no less distinguished."

"A resolution was passed, asking Congress, for the modification of the existing Navigation Laws with reference to passenger travel between this port and the Pacific coast."

"Since the number of American ships is inadequate to carry the products of the newly acquired Territories to the Mainland ports, a resolution was adopted requesting Congress to offer protection through a bounty for a reasonable period, to encourage American ship-builders, and also to enact laws to secure American marines protection in foreign countries."

"A resolution approving the Lodge Bill, the object being to recognize the Consular service of the United States, strictly on the lines of the 'Merit System,' for the specific purpose of making that department of our government a powerful aid to manufacture and commercial interests."

"Resolutions with regard to Forest Reserves, upon government lands, pertaining to their management, and fully endorsing the policy proposed by Giffard Pinchot, chief of the U. S. Bureau of Forestry, were favorably acted upon."

"The report of the Committee on Commerce, Manufacture and Agriculture regarding the importation of pests into the Territory, received considerable attention and was finally submitted to the Territorial Board of Agriculture and Forestry."

### ENTERTAINMENT.

"Your Entertainment Committee joining with a committee from the Merchants' Association, organized a series of sports for Admiral Evans's fleet, while in Honolulu. The same committee also arranged and provided entertainment for the Honorary Board of Commissioners to the World's Fair, at St. Louis, from the Philippines, by a number of excursions, also a lunch and an evening reception. The members of the Commission seemed to highly appreciate what was done during their stay, as was indicated by a letter received from their executive secretary."

### PROMOTION, ETC.

"Hawaii Promotion Committee.—The attention of your Trustees has been given to the various reports of this important work. The Hawaii Promotion Committee is composed of joint committees of the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association, two members from each organization, the four appointing a fifth member. An appropriation by the legislature for advertising the islands, amount to twenty thousand dollars was secured, and over one-half of this amount has already been at the disposal of the committee for this purpose. Subscriptions have also been secured from corporations and business houses for the encouragement of tourist travel to these islands, and \$12,000 has been provided by the Chamber for the same purpose."

The work has been well planned and energetically carried out, but the results have been somewhat disappointing. Nothing has been accomplished as yet, but the extended advertising of Hawaii will soon attract not only tourists, but a public action, and lead us, to these islands."

"Panama Canal.—The action of the United States Government in commencing the construction of the Panama Canal, will be of very great importance to Hawaii, commercially. The fact of there not being sufficient U. S. tonnage to carry our sugar crops via Cape Horn to New York, has given us much concern, but the opening of the canal means ample service, as well as increased trade."

"The Board has devoted time and thought to matters pertaining to government, such as to its financial condition, county bill, and the advisability of an extra session of the legislature. The Committee on Legislation and Public Improvements has had frequent conferences as well as extended correspondence with the Governor, calling attention to, and asking his assistance in advancing measures of vital importance, not only to our commercial interests, but for promoting public health and other benefits."

### FACTS OF PROGRESS.

"It is well to record the development and extension of lines of the Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Company, that have been made during the past twelve months, and the able service this company renders. The importance and convenience of rapid transit about the city is certainly a great help to its commercial interest. The service and the well equipped cars are a source of surprise to those visiting our shores."

"Since the establishment of the Pacific cable, its importance not only to the business community, but to the general public, has grown daily. Too much praise can hardly be given to Mr. Clarence M. Mackay and associates for what they have done in thus advancing Hawaii's best interests."

### MINOR INDUSTRIES.

"Business, Crops and Minor Industries.—The lack of prosperity in so many branches of trade during the past year, is recorded with deep regret. Efforts have been made to devise ways and means for the improvement of business generally, but without the hope for results. Although there has been a shrinkage in the sugar crop of 1904, this shortage is likely to be made up in part by the late advances in the world's prices. The valuation of stocks of all kinds, as well as prices for real estate, have been in sympathy with such depression."

"The cultivation of coffee has of late years been so discouraging that in the early part of the year, a memorial to Congress was forwarded with the earnest request that a duty be placed on coffee imported into the United States, or that assistance be rendered by payment of a bounty on all coffee grown on the United States island possessions, for a period of ten years, as recommended by the Sub-Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico."

"Increased attention is being given to a number of small industries. The raising of fruits and canning of pineapples for shipment, is meeting with success."

"Sisal may be said to have passed the experimental stage and is likely to become one of importance in our list of exports. The recent establishment of a tannery is hoped to be a forerunner of other new industries."

"We have lost by death during the year our esteemed fellow citizen and member, Hon. Henry Waterhouse. In closing, I would call the attention of the members of the Chamber of Commerce, to the importance of individual responsibility in bringing to the Board of Trustees, any matters concerning the public welfare, and especially those in connection with our commercial interests. I beg here to express my personal thanks to the various committees for the able manner they have served the Chamber and for their hearty co-operation and support, and also to those of the press who have assisted us by their support in advancing measures undertaken by the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce."

### REPORT OF TREASURER.

The secretary's report showed that the Chamber of Commerce had 67 members at the close of the year 1913 ended. In his capacity of treasurer, Mr. Spencer reported:

Receipts—Balance on hand August 1, 1903, \$2,025.65; received for dues and entrance fees, \$2,836; received from Honolulu shipping agents, \$12,000; total, \$16,861.65. Disbursements: Telephone, \$18; postage, messengers and hacks, \$22.94; attorney's retainer, \$200; salary secretary and treasurer, \$200; cablegrams, \$24.46; typewriting and engraving, \$70.93; printing and stationery, \$98.10; advertising, \$31.00; photographs and albums, \$60.75; entertainment, \$213.60; paid Hawaii Promotion Committee, \$12,000; total, \$12,968.88. Balance on hand, \$3,892.77.

### U. S. PRESIDENTIAL TERM.

The committee on the Chicago circular with reference to the Presidential term reported the following resolution, which was adopted:

"Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu places itself on record as endorsing the plan of extending the Presidential term to six years, with no re-election, upon the grounds that Presidential campaigns are now too frequent, putting the country in a state of turmoil and uncertainty and entailing enormous expense to business interests to the detriment of both labor and capital, and further that the President having no re-election to look forward to will enjoy a greater independence in performing the duties of his high position, and

"Resolved, That this Chamber of Commerce favors an amendment to Section 1 of Article 2 of the Constitution of the United States to effectuate the above plan."

Some time ago Dr. Gott, now Bishop of Truro, was travelling on the Underground Railway in London, according to "The Outlook." One of his fellow passengers was a religious man of the aggressive type, always anxious for the soul of others, but wearing nothing in the way of a white tie to make known the fact to the world at large. Quoth the enthusiast, "Where are you going to?" Dr. Gott, with his gentle manner, answered, "To Victoria," to which his companion replied, "You're going to heaven." "No, I hope, am I," said the future bishop, "but I'm going via Victoria."

# JUDICIARY BUILDING

## An Account of Some Patchwork Done Therein.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Judge Gear had a talk with Chief Justice Frear yesterday regarding a place to hold the criminal division sessions of the September term in, owing to the unsafe condition of his courtroom. The Supreme Court chamber, the floor of which was lately repaired, may be given for the purpose, but nothing is decided. The Chief Justice facetiously suggested that Judge Gear have his chair suspended with chain cables to the ceiling and thereby relieve the floor of a few hundredweight.

The condition of the Judiciary building is an old story. Eighteen or twenty years ago the late C. T. Gulick, as Minister of the Interior, begged the Legislature for means of repairing the structure where it was developing weakness. He spoke of its foundations as having been laid in a black sand deposit.

When the Provisional Government forces were using the rear of the old legislative chamber, where the U. S. District Attorney's office is now located, for barracks in 1893, two soldiers enjoying a siesta had a narrow escape from being pulverized in bed with the fall of half a ton of plaster. On the floor above was then the law library containing many tons of books. A hurried examination showed that the joists beneath that great weight were thoroughly honeycombed with the ravages of insects and the library was removed to the quarters of the old Government library at the opposite end of the building, where it became permanently established.

Within the past year an examination was made of the floor of the main courtroom upstairs, now occupied by the Supreme Court and it being found in an extremely unsafe condition was repaired. Attention had been called to the weakness of that floor years previously, yet an awful disaster was averted from the quarters of the Circuit Court, when several hundred people would be assembled upon it, until acute symptoms of impending collapse were observed in the ceiling of the Federal courtroom beneath.

Another piece of patching was done in the building several years ago when the wooden balcony on the Queen street side was replaced with concrete and iron joists. Also within a few months past, a fireproof vault for probate records was built in the space previously occupied by a side corridor leading to the rear balcony, and to the chief clerk's office. All sorts of alterations in rooms for civil and judiciary offices, on both floors, have been made from time to time, doorways sometimes having to be backed through concrete walls.

One stairway affords the only communication between the first and second floors. Lately, while a safe was being hoisted up the stairs on skids the stairway was blocked for about two hours, Chief Justice Frear, at that occasion, was one of a few who accepted the risk of going downstairs in front of the safe while it was stuck balancing on a plank at the landing with smooth planks covering the stairs at the sides. A break or slip of the tackle would have brought the ponderous article crashing to the bottom with sure death to anybody in the way.

There are signs of structural weakness to be seen on the exterior near the front entrance of the building. The age and the history of the Judiciary building would suggest having it thoroughly examined by a board of experts before any large amount of money is expended upon repairs other than temporary ones to make it safe for its present purposes, until the whole subject of Territorial buildings at the capital can be settled.

Should it be decided that the walls are good for fastening a remodeled interior to, the repairs ought to be made on a modernized plan. This would include an electric elevator in the tower, besides an ample stairway at each end, the clock to be raised to the highest floor of the tower and passengers landed there with only one flight of stairs to climb. There is a superb view from the top of the tower, which could be made one of the first attractions to tourists simply by making it easily accessible.

## LOCAL STATESMEN IN CONFERENCE

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

An important conference was held in the executive chamber of the Capitol yesterday afternoon between Governor Carter, Secretary Atkinson and a number of citizens, which had for its purpose the campaign policy of the Republican party during the coming campaign.

At the meeting were Chairman Crabbe of the Central Committee, National Committeeman A. G. M. Robertson, Attorney-General Andrews, chairman of the Fourth District Committee; District Chairman Vida of the Fifth District, J. A. Gilman, E. Faxon Bishop, W. R. Farrington, T. McCants Stewart and others.

Among matters discussed were the Republican platform, the length of the campaign, methods to be pursued, features to come before the convention to be held at Hilo on September 1, and last, but not least, the harmonizing of the party.

Dr. C. H. Reynolds is building a cottage on his Mauna road property, opposite Mr. Montana's place.

## Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu,  
H. T. Second-class Matter.  
SEMI-WEEKLY.  
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Per Month ..... \$ 50  
Per Month, Foreign ..... 75  
Per Year ..... 5.00  
Per Year, Foreign ..... 6.00

Payable Invariably In Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,  
Manager.

FRIDAY : : : : AUGUST 19

## HENRY M. WHITNEY.

Forty-eight years ago last month a new paper appeared in Honolulu with the name of H. M. Whitney inscribed as editor and proprietor. The paper was called out in protest against the monopoly of local journalism by an organ of the Government. No intelligent public esteems an organ and that of Honolulu, though loyal to authority, felt profoundly the need of a free press. One day in 1856 a bright-eyed and ruddy-cheeked young printer of island birth but mainland training stepped ashore from a clipper ship, bringing with him strong Anglo-Saxon sympathies and the traditions of Greeley and Bennett and Stone, among whom he had served his apprenticeship in "the art preservative of all arts" and from whom he had derived the habit of direct and independent thinking and writing. This stirring youngster was H. M. Whitney and the paper he started seven years later was called The Pacific Commercial Advertiser. In the intervening time he had gained a clear knowledge of local conditions by service in the business department of The Polynesian.

For more than a generation, though not continuously, Mr. Whitney was the active director of this paper. A man so influentially placed is able to do an enormous amount of good or of harm to the community, according to his temperament and principles. A look through the files of the old paper shows that Mr. Whitney always followed a policy of good will, of conciliation, and of encouragement to those benign enterprises which, in less than half a century, have raised Hawaii from a low estate of semi-barbarism to its present rank as a civilized land and a commercial and business center. Not that the Advertiser was amiable to the point of forgetting its duty to the cause of good government, for under Mr. Whitney's direction the paper spoke in no uncertain tones on the great questions of moral citizenship. But this, after all, was but a phase of its leading policy, the material improvement and upbuilding of Hawaii; not; it being true then as now that between good government and commercial health is a bond which cannot be severed without cutting an artery.

If one goes to the final analysis of things Mr. Whitney may be set down as the most influential citizen of Hawaii during his active journalistic life. A man who writes for his country every secular day in the year as he did, addressing his arguments to the whole people and educating men all the while to his way of thinking about public questions, yields directly and indirectly an influence which is hard to measure and with which no other individual force bears comparison. The politician works for his party only during campaigns and legislative sessions, but the political editor works for it the year around. The Chamber of Commerce rises to meet trade emergencies when they come; the commercial editor works month in and month out to prevent their coming; the citizen only awakes to his duty when the alarm bell rings; and the editor rings the bell. In ways which neither he nor the public appreciate the influence of a man placed as Mr. Whitney was ramifies through all departments of life, affects the conduct of enemies as well as friends and by shaping public opinion finally crystallizes into policies of state and acts of legislation. During his cycle of labor on the press, Mr. Whitney not only wrote enough matter to fill the volumes of a library but he left a distinct, even if not always an acknowledged impress on all the institutions of Hawaii.

Mr. Whitney though burdened with infirmities, the partial loss of his eyesight among the rest, kept in touch with the printing press until the middle of April of last year when he relinquished the editorship of The Planter's Monthly. During his long life in Honolulu he was honored with various public positions—among them the Postmaster-Generalship of the Kingdom. As an official he was, in a very high degree, useful to the islands, making marked improvements in the manner of conducting public business.

With the details of Mr. Whitney's career this journal of his founding, deals at length in its news columns. It is sufficient here to speak of his character, which was rock-ribbed in the qualities of manliness. A clear-thinking, genial man, transparently honest, a Christian in faith and practice, always on the right side of a moral issue, Mr. Whitney illustrated the best that was in the American citizenship of his day and generation. He has gone now and will not pass this way again, but the influence he leaves behind will lengthen the usefulness of his life into a time when those who knew his personality shall have passed away.

If John Hughes would take a senatorial nomination he ought to have it. John Hughes is an honest and sincere man.

At the rate and by the means Mr. Hille is being licked he will soon break the Lomax record.

It is believed that a woman from under clear's suit would make the Judiciary building safe.

## GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF CORPORATIONS.

Charles A. Conant, for years a leading Washington correspondent, then the special commissioner who devised the currency for the Philippines, and now treasurer of the Morton Trust Company, in New York, a man of clear and strong economic perception, does not like the growing popularity of the plan to put the corporations under government control and regulation. The power of Congress over interstate commerce, says the Literary Digest, has increased enormously under successive Supreme Court decisions in recent years, and the radical element in both parties would like to see it continue to increase until the "trusts" are practically under federal supervision. Mr. Conant views such an event with alarm, and believes that it might easily turn out to be a great evil for the whole country. Enormous power would be trusted to a few officials, and if they should be tempted to use their power strongly or rashly, they might "arrest the wheels of industry, spread terror and paralysis through the world of trade, and, above all, stifle and pervert that fine spirit of foresight, initiative, and intelligent daring which are the distinguishing traits of the American man of business, and have made possible the imperial progress of our country during more than a century of industrial freedom." Says Mr. Conant (in The International Quarterly, New York):

"The concentration at Washington of all power over corporations, including the granting of franchises by law, their regulation by executive boards, and their interpretation by federal courts, would make possible a crystallization of the power of corrupt influences such as has never before been possible in the history of the world. It would surpass in some ways the concentrated power of corruption which was practiced at Rome when Jugurtha was able to declare a city where everything, even national honor, was sold, and where republican government finally perished because of the enormous bribes which were offered to the voters by the generals and speculators who had appropriated the spoils of the world. The advocates of sweeping changes in the control of corporations should at least measure the possibilities of danger in transferring to the federal capital the great forces of corruption which make our city governments in many cases the plague spots of our political system, and which make state legislatures too often the tools of those who seek to buy great franchises."

"Public opinion, if concentrated upon Washington, instead of diffused over forty-five state capitals, would undoubtedly break out at times in resentment against some glaring abuse; but would it be able to follow all the sinuous paths of corrupt influence through committee-rooms and executive offices? Men in public office are only human. If the prospect of a few thousands going to favored contractors was sufficient recently to seduce the virtue of several of the underpaid heads of bureaus in the Post-office Department and to permit them, though complacent collusion, to carry on frauds for years without discovery, what would be the influence upon a bureau of corporations of projects involving millions—where the change of a comma or a phrase, even a not unreasonable delay in making a decision, might enrich a corrupt or weak official with hardly the possibility of detection?"

"Every financier knows how important are what seem to be most trifling things in determining the value of a franchise or in getting ahead of a competitor. If a comfortable fortune were the compensation sometimes attainable for merely delaying or hastening a decision, who shall say that federal officials at Washington with salaries ranging from \$2,500 up to \$4,000 for the most exacting and responsible duties, would always be impervious to such temptation? They would hold in their hands a power of extortion such as has never been surpassed. How serious an obstacle may be interposed to corporate plans even by delay is shown by the long litigation over the United States Steel bonds which were issued in exchange for preferred stock. It was a commendable act on the part of Mr. Morgan to determine to resist the buccannery who undertook to check the plans of the corporation by 'strike suits'; but in making the decision to fight rather than to pay he probably condemned the corporation, by the decline in the value of the bonds between the date when their issue was first proposed and the date when the decision of the courts finally permitted them to be put upon the market, to a loss of many millions."

Moreover, the power thus placed in the hands of an Administration might be used to create a political "machine" such as has never been known even in this country. To quote:

"When to the risk of individual corruption at Washington came to be added that of political corruption, the dangers lurking in concentrated federal control of corporations would be even more serious. The power to assess the federal officeholders has been availed of more than once to fill the campaign chest of a party in office. If this power of assessment could be extended to the great corporations of the country, under the threat that they would get too much publicity in its most harassing form if they did not contribute, representative government would be subject to a menace greater than any it has yet encountered since it was born in Great Britain eight centuries ago in the struggle between King and Parliament. A party once installed in power, using without scruple its ability to levy contributions upon the corporations, and to distribute these levies like the Roman corn-grants, as gratuities among the poorer voters, would be a self-perpetuating body more absolute, for a time at least, than the most absolute of voting trusts for the latter operates under the law and subject to the law while the former would be above all law or fear of law except that of the paying power of its victims. The American people should at least be very sure that the evils to be cured are greater than those which the remedy itself would bring."

before they turn with too light a heart to so portentous a change in the constitutional system of checks and balances established by our fathers, with blood and prayer, that ours might be a government of laws and not of men."

## TOURISTS VS. SETTLERS.

It is a curious fact that while an extraordinary effort is being made to attract transient visitors who are not eager to come to Hawaii, an attitude of cool indifference meets a class of investors that wants to come here and stay. The tourist who acts as if he does not care to know Hawaii at all, is importuned at the cost of a thousand dollars a month to change his mind, while the farmer, who has Hawaii on the brain and is writing here all the time for information, cannot get track of any land to buy.

And yet every other newly-opened part of the United States makes the acquisition of settlers its first aim. Southern California sends out ten pamphlets on orange and raisin culture to one on scenery. Colorado issues volumes about mining and farming where it prints leaflets about hotels and excursion points. The Florida boom of twenty years ago was based on the productiveness of the soil. If one examines the promotion literature of California he will find that SETTLEMENT is its key note. Mining, not climate, brought people to California in the first place; Charles Nordhoff's book on the openings for agriculture and horticulture in the Golden State created the second boom; the third and greatest was based entirely on land values. Only in Hawaii are the main inducements for the building up of a new country ignored and energies concentrated on attracting guests who stay but a few days or weeks when they come at all and who, so far, have cost us more than they left behind.

What makes the thing the more amazing is that we boldly challenge, in the tourist campaign, a host of great difficulties and subsidies abjectly, when it comes to getting settlers, to minor and immaterial ones. We know, for instance, that California gets most of the tourists that come to the coast and wants to keep them; that her hotel-keepers warn tourists away from here by telling them that we have fearsome diseases and "Martique volcanoes"; they dwell upon the "long ocean trip" and the high price of passage; they talk vaguely of "quarantines" and in nine cases out of ten they hold their nerves. Obstacles like these are well-nigh insurmountable yet we go at them with the cheerful hardihood of Don Quixote when he couched his spear at the mill on the plain. But the minute one speaks of settlers we must submit to the cheap rejoinder that the public lands have yet no roads and cannot be settled until these highways are built. If that plea had sufficed on the mainland, America would be a wilderness today. But thank God it did not suffice. The lands were opened at a low price and the pioneers rushed in to possess them felling giant trees as they went and building roads across the burnt vestiges of the stumps. Here, it appears, our remarkable government would wait until macadamized roads have been built and then, perhaps, let a few settlers in. Even that recourse has not been taken yet. There are no new roads starting and no visible purpose to build any.

Is it not astonishing? Here we have tens of thousands of acres of susceptible land without a house on them; vast ranch spaces given over to weeds and lantana; enormous leased estates where fifteen acres are devoted to one cow; an agricultural kingdom as large as Massachusetts and only 150,000 people in it, nearly half of them Asiatic and other nomads. Here is a soil lying fallow, capable of raising specialized export crops and giving a farmer a good living besides—and we let it lie. Mainland farmers importune the Government for land and get a non-committal pamphlet in reply; they ask for bread and we give them a stone. Worse than that, they ask to come and raise their own bread and ours and we tell them to keep off—that we prefer stones. Then we send an ambassador to the coast to ascertain if we can, by the spending of much money, secure a fortnight's visit, at reduced rates of entertainment, for seventy-five knights Templar. As the street boy remarked: "Say! Ain't we beautiful?"

We put the question: Is it not time to begin building up a white population in Hawaii as other parts of the American West have done and take our chances with that rather than with the few tourists whom California will ever consent to let go of?

## A NAVAL MYSTERY.

The thing not yet explained about the naval battle of the 14th inst., is why Admiral Kamamura let the Rosalia and Gromobol escape. He was able, when they were first sighted and when they turned to run, to intercept them and make them fight; yet when the affair was over and their consort, the Rurik sunk, they were permitted to get away, though badly damaged. At the same time Kamamura reported that his own squadron was but slightly hurt.

According to St. Petersburg news the Rosalia and Gromobol came into port riddled, with guns and engines "partially dismantled" and with every officer either dead or wounded. They were three days in going 500 miles—these 20-knot boats. In the shape they were in, the two ships should have fallen an easy prey to an aggressive enemy; but they were simply left alone. They escaped from a last battle just as easily as did Admiral Ting's fleet from the Yalu ten years ago. At that time Ho could have followed had he chose, but he did not do it—a precedent which makes it unsafe to jump at conclusions about Kamamura's action.

If with only 4 per cent of hits in the Santiago fight, the American vessels were able to bring such awful destruction on the Spanish fleet, what will be the result now that the target work is hundreds of per cent better now than it was six years ago? Star in that case the same shot will probably hit the larger vessels.

## FORESTRY RESERVES.

The action of the Board of Agriculture and Forestry, in making a definite recommendation for a comprehensive forestry reserve for the entire District of Hilo, is a move in the right direction. The Board has appeared to be slow in getting at this particular feature of its work, but it must be remembered that Superintendent of Forestry Hosmer only arrived here from Washington about January 1st last; and that since that date he has been traveling throughout the entire group, studying conditions as a whole and in detail. Although the recommendation for the Hilo reserve is the first to be made, a large amount of data has been accumulated concerning other reserves, which will doubtless be crystallized into action at an early date.

The next step will be to have prepared a description of the boundary line proposed, so that it can be identified. The Governor will then advertise a time and place for a meeting at which any one interested may present arguments for and against the proposed line.

After this meeting the Governor is empowered to set aside the proposed reserve, either as originally designed or as modified in consequence of the views expressed at the meeting, as a permanent forestry reserve, which can thereafter only be used for other purposes by act of the legislature.

Private lands within the reserve can be made over to the Government either permanently or for a term of years, as a part of the reserve, and are free from taxes while so segregated.

There are quite a number of private lands within the proposed Hilo reserve, and it is understood that most, if not all of the owners are quite willing to co-operate with the Board of Forestry in making forestry reserves of them.

The Board and the Territory are to be congratulated upon the forward step taken in establishing a permanent forestry reserve.

## MANEUVERS NEXT WINTER.

Several times this paper has referred to the probability that the Navy Department intended, last winter, to have joint maneuvers of the Asiatic and North Pacific fleets at Honolulu, a plan that was changed only because of the Panama outbreak. The fleets—or squadrons—afterwards came, but not together. Our view of the primary intent was borne out at the time by the statements of the Army and Navy Journal, in line with which we find in an old copy of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, this paragraph of an interview with Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor, then chief of the Bureau of Navigation:

Even now the Pacific force, under Admiral Glass, would be on its way to join the Asiatic fleet, under Admiral Evans, at Honolulu, were it not for the need of its presence at Panama to preserve order along the line of the railway, according to our treaty obligations.

The great work before us is to perfect this fleet and squadron organization. To perfect their mobility, to obtain more officers, in order to give rest to the present hard-worked and scanty number, to perfect the system of messing aboard ship for the enlisted men, to enlarge still further their liberty ashore, to train them for higher ratings in the navy, to encourage their athletic sports and in every other way to promote their efficiency and decrease desertions, to educate successfully the increased number of midshipmen at the naval academy, and, in a general way, to keep the whole fleet at that condition of readiness and preparedness for war, which is at all times the surest guarantee of unbroken peace.

The point we wish to make is that Honolulu ought to press the Navy Department to have joint maneuvers here next winter. Southern California will try to get them but as the distance is too great for the Asiatic fleet to traverse when a midway, cable-connected station like this exists, the claims of Honolulu be brought to bear convincingly. But they will need men of intelligence and pull behind them, as nothing can be expected of the probable Delegate. Our commercial bodies will know what to do.

## THE PRESIDENTIAL TERM.

This paper is not in sympathy with the movement, which is seeking local support, to reduce the tenure of office by the President to one term of six years.

If the President is a bad man six years is too long a term for him. On the other hand if he is a good man that period is not long enough. Six years of an Andrew Johnson would stagger the country while eight years of an Abraham Lincoln would be none too much.

As for the bad effect upon business of Presidential campaigns it could be minimized by reducing their length from four or five months to two.

In the naval battle of Santiago the Americans only made two per cent of hits. At Manila Dewey did not do much better as the raised hulls of the vessels whose water valves the Spaniards had opened, mutely testify. This sort of thing accounts for the small losses which now accompany long sea battles. It is as difficult for a rolling and pitching and fast-steaming warship to deliver an accurate fire against a rolling and pitching and fast-steaming enemy, as it is for a rifleman mounted on a galloping horse to hit a firing foe who is also mounted. Stability of platform is an essential of good marksmanship. In the old days ships got near together and fired broadsides; the opposing guns almost touching; but now the distances are made great to keep clear of torpedoes, broadsides cannot be safely fired with 15-inch guns assuming there were enough of them for the purpose and the instability of the long, narrow ships is much greater than that of the broad-beamed frigates of old. Conditions, therefore, make for the safety of all hands in naval fighting of the ordinary type. But for mines and torpedoes the naval losses in the Oriental war would be hardly worth noting.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Attorney-General Andrews has no idea of resigning his office. The Kukuihaele Mill shut down last week after seven months' grinding. Miss Edna Horner of Kukuihaele left for the coast on the Enterprise to enter Mills Seminary. Justice F. M. Hatch and Attorney W. T. Rawlins went to Hilo yesterday per the steamer Kinau.

Ernest N. Smith, sporting writer for the Advertiser, leaves on the Alameda today to enter Stanford University.

E. D. Tenney and family have returned to their residence on Pensacola street, the house having been entirely renovated.

A Japanese committed suicide yesterday morning at Ewa plantation by jumping off a tume to the ground fifty feet below. He was demented.

Governor Carter has been compelled by pressure of business at the Capitol to forego his proposed trip to Maui, and will now wait until after the Republican convention at Hilo.

Apologies of an article in the evening papers, S. A. Macy states that he is not running and has no intentions of running for the Representative from the Seventh of the Fifth.

A new song, dedicated to Mrs. Alapai, one of the vocalists of the Hawaiian Government band, has been composed by P. Maurice McMahon. Its title is "Aloha ia oe, e Hawaii."

The annual meeting of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce will be held today at its rooms in Hackfeld building at 10:30 o'clock. Annual reports are to be read and officers elected.

Henry Van Gleason of the police department gave an elaborate banquet at a Japanese hotel Monday night. A large number of his friends were present. The menu consisted principally of Oriental dainties and was enjoyed to the full by all present.

Owing to the report of Superintendent Holloway that the Judiciary Building is in an unsafe condition, temporary quarters may have to be obtained elsewhere. The Alexander Young Building is suggested where convenient offices might be secured.

Seven new four-room cottages are being erected at the Leper Settlement under the supervision of Superintendent Jack McVeigh. The material came from the old Kailih Camp having been taken from the many houses erected there during the plague epidemic. The houses were taken apart and shipped in sections to Kalaupapa. Each cottage divided into four parts gives ample accommodation for that many occupants.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Governor Carter was a visitor at the Maunaloa golf links yesterday.

There was not sufficient business on hand to require a meeting of the Board of Health yesterday.

Henry C. Vida is quoted in an evening paper as saying he is not a candidate for any public office.

A caucus of Fifth District delegates will be held at Republican headquarters at 7:30 Saturday evening.

The Portuguese residents of Kailih Valley are preparing for the festival of Our Lady of the Mountain, which is to take place next Sunday.

What is reputed to have been the doughtiest and most valuable gamecock in the islands was a victim of the Holt fire. The bird belonged to W. M. Cunningham.

The Mutual Telephone Co. is constructing new lines out the Waialae road and will, it is stated, give residents of Kaimuki and Palolo tracts service at city rates when the work is completed.

A rousing Republican caucus was held in the first precinct of the Fourth District last night. There was a large attendance and much enthusiasm. There was strong feeling that E. Faxon Bishop should be given the senatorial nomination. For representative the unanimous choice of the caucus was David Kanhamu.

A cable from Pollitz & Co. to Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd., yesterday gave the following quotations of Hawaiian securities on the San Francisco exchange: Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Co., \$54; Honokaa, \$14.75; Makaweli, \$27.25; Onomea, \$28.50. These are decided jumps up from the previous day's quotations.

R. de B. Layard, British consul, called on Governor Carter yesterday.

Home Rule leaders are going to make a stumping tour of all the islands after their convention in Hilo.

Several fishing rights cases were continued at the Kaula term because the plaintiffs were not ready with their proofs.

J. Hastings Howland, Deputy Superintendent of Public Works, found both roads and bridges on Kaula in bad condition.

The executive is considering the filling of a number of vacancies soon to occur in offices of district magistrates by expiration of commissions.

Examination of candidates for entering the Honolulu High School will be held at the High School building on Monday and Tuesday, August 29 and 30.

The new armory which is being fitted up in the cells on the Waikiki side of the cellar in the Police Station is quite an improvement. There will be ample working room in the new apartment.

Surveyor W. E. Wall took the levels for the Federal Weather Bureau station in the Young building yesterday. The height of the standard barometer was found to be 38.23 feet above sea level.

Governor Carter declines to interfere with Attorney General Andrews' cancellation of the notary public's license to Patrick Silva on account of his delinquency in connection with the Strauch building society.

Chris P. Louka is reported to be applying for the chairmanship of the Democratic Central Committee besides the nomination for Delegate to Congress. Some of the old warhorses do not like so much ambition in one man and trouble brews accordingly.

## Get the Most Out of Your Food

You don't and can't if your stomach is weak. A weak stomach does not digest all that is ordinarily taken into it. It gets tired easily, and what it fails to digest is wasted.

Among the signs of a weak stomach are uneasiness after eating, fits of nervous headache, and disagreeable belching.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla at different times for stomach troubles, and a run down condition of the system, and have been greatly benefited by its use. I would not be without it in my family. I am troubled with weak stomach and nausea and find Hood's Sarsaparilla invaluable." E. B. HICKMAN, W. Chester, Pa.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Strengthen and tone the stomach and the whole digestive system.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, T. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

## HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, August 18, 1904.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val.	Rid.	Ask
MERCANTILE.				
C. Brewer & Co., .....	\$1,000,000	100	250	300
SUGAR.				
Ewa, .....	5,000,000	20	15	20
Haw. Sug. Co., .....	1,000,000	100	100	100
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co., .....	2,812,750	100	55	55
Hawaiian Sugar Co., .....	2,000,000	30	18	18
Honolulu, .....	750,000	100	105	110
Honokaa, .....	2,000,000	20	13	15
Kahuku, .....	500,000	100	100	100
Kalaupapa, .....	500,000	100	100	100
Kipahulu, .....	2,500,000	20	17	20
Kona, .....	100,000	100	100	100
Maunaloa, .....	500,000	100	100	100
McBryde Sug. Co., Ltd., .....	3,500,000	100	89	92
Onomea, .....	1,000,000	20	28	30
Oahu, .....	500,000	20	45	50
Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd., .....	5,000,000	20	15	15
Olowalu, .....	150,000	100	15	15
Pasadena Sug. Plant Co., .....	5,000,000	50	125	125
Pacific, .....	500,000	100	100	100
Pala, .....	750,000	100	100	100
Peepee, .....	750,000	100	100	100
Pioneer, .....	2,750,000	100	87	90
Waialeale Agr. Co., .....	4,500,000	100	31	40
Waikuku, .....	700,000	100	100	100
Waipahoehoe, .....	250,000	100	100	100
STEAMSHIP COs.				
Wilder S. S. Co., .....	500,000	100	100	115
Inter-Island S. S. Co., .....	800,000	100	100	110
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Haw. Electric Co., .....	500,000	100	100	100
H. R. T. & L. Co., .....	1,000,000	100	100	100
H. R. T. & L. Co., .....	1,000,000	100	100	100
Mutual Tel. Co., .....	150,000	100	95	100
O. R. & L. Co., .....	4,000,000	100	100	100
Hilo S. S. Co., .....	1,000,000	20	100	100
BONDS.				
Haw. Gov't, 5 p.c., .....	.....	.....	98	99
Haw. Ter., 4 p.c. (Fire Claims), .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hilo S. S. Co., 5 p.c., .....	.....	.....	.....	100
Hon. R. T. & L. Co., 5 p.c., .....	.....	.....	.....	100
O. R. & L. Co., 5 p.c., .....	.....	.....	.....	100
Oahu Sugar Co., 5 p.c., .....	.....	.....	.....	100
Oahu Sugar Co., 5 p.c., .....	.....	.....	.....	100
Waialeale Agr. Co., 5 p.c., .....	.....	.....	.....	100
Kahuku S. S. Co., 5 p.c., .....	.....	.....	.....	100
Pioneer Mill Co., 5 p.c., .....	.....	.....	.....	100
Pala S. S. Co., 5 p.c., .....	.....	.....	.....	100
Hawaiian Sugar 5 p.c., .....	.....	.....	.....	100
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co., 5 p.c., .....	.....	.....	.....	100

## SALES BETWEEN BOARDS.

## LOW'S CASE SIDETRACKED

### Judge Gear Places Two Motions In State of Suspense.

Attorneys in the matter of J. S. Low's petition in the Parker case presented two different orders to Judge Gear for his signature yesterday afternoon. They were to dismiss the motions of the guardian and the mother of the minor, which motions were to cancel Low's authority as next friend and to dismiss his suit for the removal of the guardian. The orders seemed to have been drafted under the impression that Judge Gear's decision that morning was that the motions of A. W. Carter and Mrs. Knight should be dismissed.

Judge Gear asked the attorneys if they wished their own motions ordered dismissed, as he had but decided that the motions should be continued. This put a different phase on the matter, so that nothing was done further. Had the decision been for dismissal, the attorneys for the movants would have sued for a writ of prohibition in the Supreme Court, to stay proceedings on Low's petition until Low's relations to the ward could be investigated as prayed for by the movants.

The continuance of the motions instead of their being granted or dismissed prevents the particular phase of the whole controversy therein involved from being reviewed by the Supreme Court at this stage, as that tribunal will not take jurisdiction of orders or decrees that are not final in their effect. The motions are simply hung up by Judge Gear's decision until Low's petition is set for hearing on its merits.

#### THE DECISION.

In a written decision rendered yesterday morning, Judge Gear continues the question of J. S. Low's authority to act as "next friend" of Annie T. K. Parker, a minor, until the petition for the removal of the guardian comes up on its merits. His conclusion is as follows:

"Taking the case then solely upon the pleadings in the case and the motions of the movants, we find that the guardian is charged with sufficient to warrant the court in investigating his conduct. As to this time no answer has been filed specifically and categorically denying the allegations for removal. The next friend asks only that the present guardian be removed. The averments of the guardian on his motion are such that it seems to me it would require an investigation into the merits of the motion of the next friend to remove the guardian. At the present time there is no answer on file in the motion to remove the guardian, and to proceed to a hearing upon the motion of the guardian to remove Low would, if the motion should be denied, involve two trials of practically the same question. If the motion of Low is set in the interest of the minor it will appear during the hearing of his motion, and the court cannot see how anything is to be gained by an independent hearing at the present time. A demurrer is on file to the amended petition of Low. The court is prepared to take it up immediately, and if the matter proceeds so that an answer is necessary the court can then hear the two motions at the same time.

"Considering the case then solely upon the affidavits and papers referred to by the guardian it seems to me that this is not a case where such a strong case is shown by the 'verified motion' as will require the court to direct an inquiry at this time under the circumstances of this case. There is not such a showing that the court must see that there is a probability that the infant's interests will be prejudiced at the present time. As it is not incumbent upon the court to refer this matter for inquiry, and as the court is convinced that justice will be better subserved by continuing this motion until after an answer, if any, is filed by the guardian and until a hearing can be had which will be full and complete, and in which the whole matter will be disposed of, the court will continue the matter until such time as the motion to remove the guardian is set for hearing on its merits, and it is so ordered."

As stated by the court, the matter decided now is as follows:

"J. S. Low having, as next friend of Annie T. K. Parker, a minor, petitioned for the removal of A. W. Carter as guardian of said minor upon grounds stated in the petition, the guardian now moves that the authority of said Low be rescinded and that the suit be dismissed, upon the grounds:

"1st. That Low is representing and has those interests to those of the ward, which are necessarily involved in proceedings to remove the guardian.

"2nd. That Low is not a bona fide next friend but is a mere intermeddler, and is seeking to aid Samuel Parker in obtaining management of the estate of Samuel Parker, and to secure a right of way over the land of Pauahau for the Hamakua Ditch Company for as small a consideration as possible, and also to promote a sale of the Pauahau land upon terms acceptable to the interests of the minor. Another ground is stated that Low is conspiring with Parker and others to use the estate of the minor to promote his and their interests, and is seeking to remove the guardian not because he is in fact unfit, or should be removed, but because he is an obstacle in the way of the accomplishment of the purposes of said Low.

"In support of the motion the whole record is made a part of the motion and also the allegations of fact contained in the matter of Mrs. Knight.

"Elizabeth J. Knight, mother of the ward, also files a similar motion based on identical grounds as those contained in the motion of the guardian, with the addition of the statement that she

as mother of the ward has the right to say who shall control the property of the ward, and protests against the retention of Low as next friend.

"The averments in support of the motion are set out at length in the motion itself, the entire paper forming what counsel state to be a 'verified motion,' a pleading, however, with which the court has been heretofore unfamiliar and for which research has failed to provide a precedent, so far as the court is aware."

In referring to one of the grounds of the petition, the court says that the guardian "should not be absolved from answering such an allegation by merely claiming that the next friend of the minor should not have commenced the proceedings." It also holds that "the case is not in any manner similar to the cases cited on the argument. They were generally bills in equity in which relief was asked against some third party. Not one of them was a case where it was sought merely to remove a guardian."

Judge Gear quotes authorities to uphold the position he has held all along, that a mere stranger may interfere for protecting the interests of a minor, also that the court is the real guardian of a minor and can act of its own motion, on receiving information from any source that the minor's interests are suffering injury.

The affidavits of Low, Parker and Wundenberg, put in against the motions in question, are laid aside by the court as not for present consideration. The gist of the decision is that it is Carter the guardian and not Low the next friend who is at present required to answer before the court, and that Low's position can be thoroughly investigated anyway incidentally to the investigation of Carter's conduct.

#### "NOT GROSS MISCONDUCT."

David Watson has perfected his appeal to the Supreme Court from Judge Robinson's decree revoking his license to practice in the inferior courts on the ground of his conviction of assault and battery on his wife. The offense was admitted but the appellant claims that assault and battery "is not a gross misconduct by law." W. C. Achi is his attorney.

#### COURT NOTES.

Judge Robinson appointed Chock Tong guardian of the property of his son, C. Chock Joy, under bond of \$500. The ward is 11 years of age, living in Canton, China, and has property in this Territory consisting of a one-half interest in the firm of Chee Wo Tung Co., doing business as druggists on Maunakea street, Honolulu, the value of the property being about \$250.

Waimanalo Sugar Co. has brought a suit in ejectment against W. Kahibaum for 1.40 acres of land at Kaaaoa, Waimanalo, with damages for its unlawful detention.

Suit has been brought by Attorney General Andrews on behalf of A. J. Campbell, Treasurer, against the Pacific Oil Transportation Co. to recover \$450, with delinquent penalty added, on account of defendant's annual license fee for doing business in this Territory. It is alleged that W. G. Irwin is the representative of the company upon whom process should be served according to the company's own notification.

## ELECTRIC WAVE IS DISCOVERED

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 1.—Herr Paulsen is certainly the modern "Wizard of the North."

In addition to his telegraph disk, telephone and newspaper, he has made an invention which will throw all the others into the shade. He has discovered an electric wave, the existence of which has long been suspected, but which up to the present has eluded all the efforts of men of science.

This force will, it is believed, rival all that has hitherto been done by Marconi, Schlably, Arco and others in the domain of wireless telegraphy. Herr Paulsen has invented an electrical apparatus by which he can set in motion, without wires or connection of any kind, the keyboard of a typewriter. Up to the present Herr Paulsen has only had a success of laboratory; that is to say, he has only been able to set the typewriter in motion at a short distance. He places his apparatus in one room and the typewriter in another, and by working the keys of his instrument he sets the typewriter in motion. He has, in other words, discovered the principle; its application to long distances is only a matter of time and experiment.

As the new invention could also be applied to a linotype machine there is no reason why the newspaper correspondent of the future should not set up his dispatches 500 miles away with his own private wireless apparatus.

Herr Paulsen is at present at work on a paper which the committee of the World's Fair at St. Louis asked him to send in, in which he describes the rise and development of his various inventions. As soon as he has completed this he will return to his atelier in Copenhagen, where he will again tackle the problem of wireless communication and carry it, he hopes, to a successful conclusion.

## HAWAIIAN STOCKS IN SAN FRANCISCO

San Francisco, Aug. 16, 1904.

Henry Waterhouse Trust Co.  
Quotations at close of today's session of the San Francisco Stock & Bond Exchange:

Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar, \$56.00  
Honolulu, 44.00  
Makanihi, 44.00  
Hutchinson, 44.00  
Pauahau, 44.00

How sugar sold in New York today at 11-16.

## THE REPUBLICAN PARTY NOMINATIONS ON OAHU

### Evening of Saturday, Seventeenth of September, Fixed By Conference of Fourth and Fifth District Committees.

Saturday, September 17, is the date fixed for the Republican convention to nominate Senators for the island of Oahu, constituting the Third Senatorial District. Immediately following this convention, the same day, the Republican District Committees of the Fourth and Fifth Representative Districts, into which the island of Oahu is divided, will respectively meet to nominate candidates for the House of Representatives.

There was a conference of delegates from the two districts held at Republican headquarters last night to decide on a nomination day. At its organization meeting the Fourth District Committee appointed a committee to confer with a corresponding one from the Fifth in this matter. No committee was appointed by the Fifth, but its executive committee decided to meet the committee from the Fourth. This gave the Fifth a majority of three in the conference, but nobody took any notice of that fact and the business of the meeting was speedily done.

Considerable delay in opening was caused, however, by the Fifth members holding a caucus before the conference. They asked Chairman L. Andrews first if he had any objection to their caucusing for a few minutes. As all of the Fourth's committee had not then arrived, consent was readily given, but when the caucus had extended for nearly an hour the members of the Fourth contingent were somewhat tired. When the folding doors were ultimately thrown open the conference assembled as follows:

Fourth District—Lorrin Andrews, chairman; Frank Andrade, George Sea, R. N. Boyd, Al. Moore, Gus Rose, Clem K. Quinn, W. Holt Thornton.

Fifth District—H. C. Vida, chairman; A. St. C. Pihanala, E. R. Adams, Frank Pahia, S. W. Logan, Andrew Cox, C. J. Holt, Geo. W. Nawaakoa, I. Cockett, A. S. Kalelopu, Wm. Isaac.

Among others present were C. L. Crabbe, chairman of the Territorial Central Committee; Wm. Henry, Sam. Johnson and a few others.

Mr. Andrews was unanimously elected chairman, and Mr. Pihanala secretary.

Mr. Quinn suggested that the nominations should take place as near to September 15 as possible. By that time the Democrats and Home Rulers would

have made their nominations and as soon as they had made their nominations they would start their campaign and begin firing their explosives. To hold the nominations then would give 35 or 39 days before the election, which would fall on November 8. It should not be earlier than September 15.

Mr. Vida said that, on behalf of the country members, he would suggest Saturday, the 17th of September. Many of them were working and it would be quite inconvenient to have it any other day.

Mr. Adams asked if they would have two nights. He did not see why the nominations for Senators and Representatives could not be held in one night.

Mr. Quinn said let Saturday be the date and make it for the night until the business was concluded.

Mr. Andrews asked which should come first, the convention or the district meetings. There was general agreement that the Senatorial convention should be held first.

Mr. Moore moved that Saturday the 17th of September be the date.

"It would be the cheapest day for us in the country," Mr. Nawaakoa remarked.

The motion was put for the day stated, with 7:30 p. m. as the hour for the Senatorial convention to open. Immediately after its adjournment the District Committees to meet for the nomination of Representatives. This carried unanimously.

Mr. Moore moved that the meeting place be Progress hall, but on discussion changed his motion so that a committee of three, with full power to engage a hall, should be appointed. This carried and the chairman named Messrs. Vida, Adams and Quinn as the committee.

"Who shall call the convention to order," the chairman asked.

"Select a temporary chairman from among your own number," Mr. Crabbe advised.

Chairman Andrews suggested Mr. Vida and Mr. Quinn made a motion accordingly, but Mr. Vida declined to accept the honor.

Mr. Boyd nominated Mr. Nawaakoa, who was elected with applause.

Mr. Pihanala was elected to serve as temporary secretary of the convention.

After it was made clear that Messrs. Andrews and Vida, as chairmen of the respective districts, should issue the call for the convention the conference adjourned.

## COUNTERFEIT COINS IN USE

### Government Sends Out a List of Spurious Bills That Are Floating Around.

Chief John E. Wilkie, of the United States Secret Service, has submitted his annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury, showing the progress of the campaign against counterfeiters throughout the country.

Discussing the question of counterfeit money Chief Wilkie says there is always more or less conjecture about the amount in circulation, and while the absolute determination of the question is perhaps impossible, an effort was made the last fiscal year to secure figures that would give an approximation of the amount. More than 5,000 circulars were sent out to the national banks of the country embodying a number of questions relating to counterfeit bills, both of currency and coin.

Twenty-two hundred and sixty-nine banks reported that they had seen no counterfeit money during the calendar year January 1 to December 31, 1903. The total amount of counterfeiters reported as having been handled during that period was slightly over \$21,000. This consisted of \$11,000 in coin and \$9,400 in notes. About 1,500 banks reported a decrease as compared with preceding years, and 194 an increase. An analysis of the returns showed 1,342 banks reporting \$10 or less having been seen in the 12 months, 172 reporting between \$10 and \$25, 106 between \$25 and \$50, 61 between \$50 and \$100, 25 between \$100 and \$200, and 5 reported over \$200. It is considered a liberal assumption that the figures returned by the national banks represent fully one-half of the amount of spurious money in circulation.

On this basis the total would approximate \$23,000 in coin and \$18,000 for notes. With a total circulation of \$728,000,000 in coin and \$1,700,000,000 in notes these figures would indicate a trifle over \$3 in counterfeit bills for each \$10,000 of coin circulated and a little less than \$1 in counterfeit for each \$10,000 of paper circulated. The reports by state banks showed that of Maryland had a total of \$190 35 in counterfeit money, of which \$101 was in notes.

Twenty-five descriptive circulars relating to counterfeiters were sent out during the year, several of them as a mere matter of form, for some of the notes were so crude as to make their general circulation impossible. Of the 25 notes described 12 were produced by the photo-mechanical process, 4 being fairly deceptive and dangerous and 13 were direct photographic prints, with color supplied by pen or brush. The dates of the descriptive circulars and the notes described were as follows:

July 28, 1903, a lithographic release of a \$10 "buffalo" note, fairly deceptive.

August 1, 1903, photograph of a \$5 note of the Fourth National Bank of Boston.

August 11, 1903, an etched \$10 silver certificate of fair workmanship.

September 2, 1903, a photograph of a \$10 note of the Mechanics' National Bank of New Bedford, Mass.

September 17, 1903, photograph of a \$10 note of the People's National Bank of Roxbury, Mass.

September 17, 1903, a photograph of a \$5 note of the Waltham National Bank of Waltham, Mass.

October 9, 1903, a photograph of a \$10 note of the First National Bank of Mayfield, Ky.

October 15, 1903, a photo-process \$10 United States note (buffalo), dangerous and deceptive.

October 24, 1903, a photograph of a \$10 note of the Millers River National

Bank of Athol, Mass.

October 25, 1903, a photograph of a \$5 note of the First National Bank of Boston, Mass.

January 21, 1904, a crude etching of a \$5 silver certificate, series of 1899.

January 9, 1904, a roughly etched \$5 silver certificate, series of 1899.

February 9, 1904, a photograph of a \$10 note of the Third National Bank of Rockford, Ill.

February 26, 1904, a photograph of a \$5 note of the National City Bank of New York.

March 3, 1904, a crude etching of a \$20 silver certificate, series of 1891, Bank of Lynn, Mass.

November 2, 1903, an etched \$5 silver certificate, series of 1899, crude.

November 11, 1903, a photograph of a \$20 note of the Fourth National Bank of Boston, Mass.

November 18, 1903, a photograph of a \$5 note of the Cape Cod National Bank of Norwiche, Mass.

December 7, 1903, a crudely etched \$1 silver certificate, series of 1899.

December 19, 1903, a photograph of a \$10 note of the Elliot National Bank of Boston, Mass.

May 3, 1904, a photograph of a \$10 note of the Denver National Bank of Denver, Colorado.

June 7, 1904, a photo-process reproduction of a \$100 gold certificate, department series.

June 20, 1904, a crude half-tone engraving of a \$10 United States note.

June 22, 1904, a lithographic imitation of a \$5 silver certificate (Indian head), series 1899.

June 23, 1904, a lithographic production of a \$10 United States note (buffalo), series 1901.

The makers and passers of 18 of the 25 notes were arrested, and in nearly every case the plates, tools and paraphernalia captured and destroyed. Six of the remaining seven whose sources are unknown are of such a character that their general circulation is impossible.

The seventh is still a matter of investigation. The most important work of the year perhaps was that connected with the \$10 United States note described in the circular of October 15, 1903, and the \$100 gold certificate described June 7, 1904. Both of these appeared in the East and were in the "dangerously deceptive" class.

June 9, 1904, Marcus Crahan, an expert photo-engraver, of Providence, R. I., was arrested by agents of the Secret Service at St. Louis, Mo., where he had passed two of the \$100 notes at a race track. Twenty-eight others were taken from his pockets, and their presence was explained by the statement that he had "found" them in a blank envelope at the Union Station the night before. He persisted in this story until June 23, when he admitted that he made the notes at Providence, R. I. He also admitted making the \$10 United States note and furnished information upon which there were recovered over \$15,000 in the spurious notes, all the plates from which the \$10 and \$100 notes had been printed, the negatives, paper, ink and the press. Four weeks from the day the \$100 counterfeit was discovered in New York Crahan was arraigned in St. Louis and sentenced to 15 months on each of two counts and fined \$2,000.—Washington Correspondence Baltimore Sun.

#### South African Skyscrapers.

NEW YORK, August 1.—E. O. Leake, head of the firm of Leake & Co., builders and contractors, of Johannesburg, South Africa, who is here on a visit, in an interview today said:

"We are doing very well in a trade sense in South Africa since the war, and the population of Johannesburg, Kimberly and Cape Town has almost doubled.

"There's any amount of work for skilled labor, but for unskilled there's nothing doing. The building trade was never bricker than it is just now out there. The demolition resulting from the war caused the rebuilding of the inland towns and homesteads, and there are substantial stone and brick structures now. There is a whole lot of such building yet to be done. Yes, the war resulted very profitably for the builder. I have no complaint to make. You know the old saying, 'There's never an ill wind blows that does not bring good somebody.' I shouldn't have been spending money visiting here if I hadn't enjoyed my share of the prosperity.

"In Johannesburg and Cape Town a number of American skyscrapers have been erected, and a few more are in course of construction. One of your New York contractors was the first to introduce them in South Africa. Our skyscrapers are not as high as the majority you build here. The highest is 12 stories. That's the limit of the law, and I think myself it's high enough. Here you go too far in the matter of height."

Mr. Leake said South Africa is fast becoming flooded with Jews, most of whom hail from Russia.

#### J. A. Ogan in Maine.

J. A. Ogan, who left here in 1883, has been heard of in Topsham, Me., where he is principal of the high school. He was married about three weeks ago.

Mr. Ogan was for a few years head of the Fort street school and afterwards was principal of the Waltham school. He went away from the islands with Coulter, the artist, who intended lecturing on Hawaii, presenting views in connection with the same.

EVERY COMMUNITY has been benefited by the introduction of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy into this country. There is scarcely a neighborhood but that someone can be found whose life has been saved by its use. It is the best known medicine for all forms of stomach and bowel troubles. It never fails to give immediate relief and can always be depended upon. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents.

No quorum being present no business was transacted at the regular monthly meeting of the Builders and Traders' Exchange last night and the meeting stood adjourned, subject to the call of the chair.

As soon as the matter was decided upon bids for such boats were asked for and the builders were allowed to work out their own designs. The offer of a shipbuilding firm at Morris Heights, N. J., was finally accepted and already a boat has been constructed and is now on its way for service.

This particular vessel is composed of five sections and is 80 feet long, 18 feet beam and draws three feet six inches, the light draught being necessary for disembarking men and so forth in shoal waters. The vessel is built entirely of steel, the plating being one quarter of an inch thick. Each section has a steel deck and is watertight.

The derrick and anchor are carried in the bow section of the boat, with chain and storage lockers inside. The crew's quarters, which will accommodate 20 men if required, are contained in the second section, which also serves as a hold for cargo.

The boiler, coal bunkers and part of the water supply are contained in the third section, the coal capacity being 13 tons. The portable pilot house is on top of the third section. This house, however, is not a necessity, as the vessel can be operated with or without it.

The boat is twin screw, and the two engines—or the motive power—is contained in the fourth section, as well as the shafts and propellers. The engines are compound and capable of driving the boat at a speed of 10 miles per hour.

The oval counter, or stern, which may or may not be used, composes the fifth section. As this section comes above the water line the omission of it gives the vessel a square-stern effect.

In assembling the craft the boiler's section, having the greatest weight, and establishing the water line, is first floated. The other sections, working either fore or aft, follow in order.

The sections are all fitted with sea valves, the sea water is admitted into their bottoms until they reach the common water line. Two sections coming together have their ends fitted with cones about 14 inches in diameter, one set pointing outward, the opposite pointing inward.

A windlass with a steel cable working on a differential system is fitted on the deck of each section. The cable connects the cones of one section with the other, and the windlass when operated brings the four cones together, engaging each other. When the sections have all been connected the water ballast is pumped out and they are reinforced with connecting bolts. As soon as the steam connection between the engine and boiler sections has been made the vessel is ready for use.

The operations of taking this Government steamer apart for reloading on a transport is in no wise difficult. It simply involves the breaking of the steam pipe connection, releasing the bulkhead bolts and relaxing the cables holding the cones, thus disengaging them.

It is hard to say whether the inhabitants at the time Maellian discovered the Philippines, in 1521, or the Spaniards made their first settlement there in 1570, would have been more astonished at the sight of a vessel being brought to them in separate pieces and then put together again, right before their very eyes, than the present population will be when this new Government craft reaches its destination on the deck of a transport, and undergoes assembling in their very midst. It is an astonishing sight for any class of people to witness.

When Manila was made the capital of the former Spanish possessions the population amounted to about 2,500,000, but there are now nearly double that number scattered throughout these islands, now under American rule. These are composed of Chinese, Spaniards, mestizos and natives. A craft of this sort will be something more than a novelty to the majority of them, who doubtless will be overcome with awe at the first intimation of its mode of construction. In time, however, the sectional steamer is bound to win their confidence.

Our Philippine neighbors live on fruitful and productive islands, but they are subject to all sorts of ravages from hurricanes, earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. The Government boat, built essentially for service in the waters of the outlying possessions, is peculiarly adapted by its very construction to do duty under any emergency and, having proved itself a thoroughly seaworthy craft, nothing will be too good for the voluble Filipino to say in favor of the craft that is being sent to them in five pieces.—Newark (N. J.) News.

## BOATS FOR ISLANDS

### Something New For the Philippine Waters.

Ever since the United States came into possession of the Philippines there has been a growing demand on the part of the navy for small boats suited for the waters of this group of 1,200 or more islands. Only crafts of light draught, however, were adapted for use in our outlying possessions, and these could not be built here and sent across the ocean under their own steam.

It was a perplexing matter and at one time looked as if it were going to baffle the ingenuity of everybody connected with it. But Uncle Sam has found a way out of the difficulty, as he is sure to do on every such occasion as soon as he takes time to consider the subject, deciding finally to build the Government steamers for service in the Philippines in sections. By this means the boats can be constructed of metal in this country and shipped readily on the deck of a transport or by other means to the point of destination.

As soon as the matter was decided upon bids for such boats were asked for and the builders were allowed to work out their own designs. The offer of a shipbuilding firm at Morris Heights, N. J., was finally accepted and already a boat has been constructed and is now on its way for service.

This particular vessel is composed of five sections and is 80 feet long, 18 feet beam and draws three feet six inches, the light draught being necessary for disembarking men and so forth in shoal waters. The vessel is built entirely of steel, the plating being one quarter of an inch thick. Each section has a steel deck and is watertight.

The derrick and anchor are carried in the bow section of the boat, with chain and storage lockers inside. The crew's quarters, which will accommodate 20 men if required, are contained in the second section, which also serves as a hold for cargo.

The boiler, coal bunkers and part of the water supply are contained in the third section, the coal capacity being 13 tons. The portable pilot house is on top of the third section. This house, however, is not a necessity, as the vessel can be operated with or without it.

The boat is twin screw, and the two engines—or the motive power—is contained in the fourth section, as well as the shafts and propellers. The engines are compound and capable of driving the boat at a speed of 10 miles per hour.

The oval counter, or stern, which may or may not be used, composes the fifth section. As this section comes above the water line the omission of it gives the vessel a square-stern effect.

In assembling the craft the boiler's section, having the greatest weight, and establishing the water line, is first floated. The other sections, working either fore or aft, follow in order.

The sections are all fitted with sea valves, the sea water is admitted into their bottoms until they reach the common water line. Two sections coming together have their ends fitted with cones about 14 inches in diameter, one set pointing outward, the opposite pointing inward.

A windlass with a steel cable working on a differential system is fitted on the deck of each section. The cable connects the cones of one section with the other, and the windlass when operated brings the four cones together, engaging each other. When the sections have all been connected the water ballast is pumped out and they are reinforced with connecting bolts. As soon as the steam connection between the engine and boiler sections has been made the vessel is ready for use.

The operations of taking this Government steamer apart for reloading on a transport is in no wise difficult. It simply involves the breaking of the steam pipe connection, releasing the bulkhead bolts and relaxing the cables holding the cones, thus disengaging them.

It is hard to say whether the inhabitants at the time Maellian discovered the Philippines, in 1521, or the Spaniards made their first settlement there in 1570, would have been more astonished at the sight of a vessel being brought to them in separate pieces and then put together again, right before their very eyes, than the present population will be when this new Government craft reaches its destination on the deck of a transport, and undergoes assembling in their very midst. It is an astonishing sight for any class of people to witness.

## CULTIVATION OF PAPAYA IN HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

Following is the paper on Papaya cultivation read by H. M. Wells before the Farmers' Institute:

The papaya is supposed to be indigenous to Central America. From there it has been introduced through almost the entire tropical world. While it is distinctly a tropical fruit and reaches its greatest perfection only in hot climates yet it may be cultivated with greater or less success as far north as the limit of frost. Hawaii, being a semi-tropical land, furnishes then only a moderately good home for this luscious fruit.

It flourishes best on the lee side of our islands and in sheltered positions, though the trees will bear an astonishing amount of wind and still do fairly well, especially if they are grown in masses.

### LOCATION AND SOIL.

In selecting a location for a papaya grove too great care cannot be exercised. The essentials to success are good soil, abundant of water and good drainage.

Good soil in this case does not necessarily mean soil that is entirely free from stones. Indeed, the papaya is said to flourish best in rocky soil. In my own experience I have found that they flourish wherever they can get a foothold among the rocks, and can thrust out their numerous lateral roots in search of food, either under or between the rocks.

However rocks are not an absolute essential to the cultivation of the papaya, and if your field has once been cleared of them, a return to natural conditions would hardly be advisable.

Sandy soil is not best suited to their growth, nor is a heavy clay soil unless you are sure of your drainage.

Abundance of water is an essential; and this not only about the trunks of the trees but over the entire field. For the roots penetrate every portion of the surface soil, and if water is not present in sufficient quantities, the trees, and hence the fruit, will suffer.

Most important of all perhaps is good drainage; for a few days of standing under-water will ruin an orchard after one has carefully tended it for months or years. Several cases of this kind have come to my notice. Either a decided slope or a porous soil or both are absolutely necessary.

### PREPARATION OF SOIL.

Preparation of soil will vary much according to conditions. If the field can be plowed to a good depth so much the better; but if the soil is fairly light and porous, this is not absolutely necessary.

A good dressing of stable manure thoroughly worked into the soil a month or two before planting would undoubtedly bring large returns. Indeed it is almost impossible to make the soil too rich, as the papaya is a gross feeder and will amply repay any extra outlay in the way of fertilizer by quickness and rankness of growth, and in the increased number, size and quality of its fruits.

As one Honolulu lady remarked, "You must plant cuts and dogs in the same hole with your trees if you want big papayas." This lady had some eighteen pounds on her trees; I think the largest ever grown here.

In our red soil at Kaimuki, the only preparation I have found necessary was to dig holes, some three feet in diameter and one foot deep wherever I could find sufficient space between the rocks. Into the soil thus loosened, we have put a handful of high grade commercial fertilizer. This fertilizer has been thoroughly mixed with the soil a day or two before transplanting to prevent burning. The young plant responds very quickly to this extra stimulus, and grows with almost amazing rapidity.

**SELECTION AND SOWING OF SEED.**

The selection of seed is a very important matter, and a rather difficult one. Several species of papayas have been brought to Hawaii, but it is almost impossible to secure pure seed of any of them, so liable are they to cross-fertilization. However there are lines of division that are as yet quite distinct among our Hawaiian grown papayas.

One of the best species for general planting is the so-called "long" papaya, sometimes called the Mexican papaya. This I believe to be in its pure state, the most highly bred of them all.

One distinctive feature of this variety and a very important one is that there are no male trees. Every tree is completely hermaphrodite and so fruit-bearing. A field planted to this variety alone presents a most pleasing sight of strong even growth, and under favorable conditions, of very heavy fruitage. Indeed I sometimes think this variety will bear more neglect than any of the others before refusing to yield any more fruit.

The long papaya is so distinct from the others that a description seems almost needless here. The fruits are from eight to fourteen inches long, and from three to five in diameter. They are blunt at the stem end, and more or less pointed at the blossom end. Its flesh is fine-grained, juicy and delicious.

The only objection to this papaya as a market-sort is that it does not keep as well as some others. Dealers also object to it on the ground that it is too heavy for its apparent size, being very meaty and solid, yet there are many customers who will have no other if this variety is to be had in the market.

Seed of this variety as of all others will seldom come quite true, yet one is almost sure of getting good fruit. Some trees will bear an oval fruit, often deeply grooved, on others the typical long fruit will hang side by side with oval or with almost round fruit. Yet all are of fine quality, and indeed the hybrids seem firmer and sweeter than the original type.

Next to perhaps first in point of value, is the so-called "half-long" seed. It is said to be a cross between the long and one variety of the round papaya. Here we have a somewhat middle variety.

riation in form, yet there are certain well defined characteristics that distinguish this sort from the inferior ones.

First in importance is their size. They will average at least fifty per cent. larger than any others, specimens weighing ten pounds being not uncommon. Second, they differ from others in color. When young, the immature fruit is of a dark green color; when ripe they are of a rich golden color, or sometimes of a russet green overlaid with gold. Their flesh is of a rich orange, firm, thick, juicy and rich, but not quite as fine. This variety I consider the best of all for the market. They are good shippers, remaining firm till almost ripe, large, attractive and good sellers.

One other variety I would mention as worthy of general cultivation. This is the so-called "dwarf" papaya. While this sort is in no respect a true dwarf, yet its habit of growth is such that it may be readily distinguished from all others in a field.

The leaf stalk of this papaya is short and decidedly recurved. The result, especially in a young tree is a trim, compact little tree almost as symmetrical as a kahili. As the tree gets older this characteristic is less marked. The leaf stalk has also a decided violet hue. This may be the "violet" papaya that grows to such a large size in the West Indies.

The fruits of this variety set quite freely on long stems. In this respect it is similar to the "half long" mentioned above. But its fruits are of a more decided pear shape, are smaller as grown here, and are of a lighter green when half grown.

In the winter months, this variety was also quite marked in that it still retained a decided green cast when quite mature, so that the fruit was often rejected as being too green when really quite ready for the table. The flesh in winter also seemed more juicy and less sweet than any of the other sorts. The hot weather however has changed all this. This fruit at this writing being quite yellow and sweet when ripe.

While trees of this variety failed under most favorable conditions to produce fruit of very large size, yet it is a variety of decided merit, and some dealers prefer something smaller than the ten pounders. It remains to speak of two other varieties grown here that are more or less distinct. The first is the round variety with the short stem, the "mother papaya" of Mrs. Tucker's song, the tree which has like the old woman who lived in a shoe, "so many children she doesn't know what to do."

This variety was, I suspect, the first one introduced into Hawaii, and doubtless was responsible for the fact that papayas were long considered only as pig food in Hawaii.

This is the variety that you don't want to save seed from—this and the next one, the long bell-shaped sort. The latter will rival the former in the number of fruits it will set. I have counted eighty on a single tree, but not one reached a marketable size. No doubt the size might be increased in both of these varieties by thinning them out, but I doubt if they would ever equal the other sorts.

These five species, with variations are all that I have yet observed here in Hawaii unless the fruit of the so-called male tree be called a variety. These are very sweet but of no value. It would be an interesting experiment however to see what kind of trees one would raise from their seeds.

Our choice of seed then seems to lie among three varieties, the long, the half-long and the dwarf. Before we leave this branch of our subject, however, it would be well to consider the likelihood of our getting bearing trees after all our trouble.

It has been a common experience to plant a number of trees and after caring for them for several months to find that instead of having a well balanced orchard one has a barren field.

Of course there is no such difficulty with the long papaya, but with all others it is a serious problem and any light on it would be of great value.

A prominent gardener in the Islands is responsible for the statement that seed from the fruit of old trees will produce a large proportion of bearing trees, while that from young trees will produce mostly males. If this is true it is well worth remembering.

Many people have studied the young plant trying to detect some sign by which the two could be known when quite young; but this is to say the least very difficult. If the matter can be determined in the seed so much the better.

In this connection it might be well to mention the fact that trees have actually been changed from the flowering or male to the fruit-bearing or female simply by persistent breaking off of the blossoms, or by topping, till they show signs of reforming. This sounds rather fishy, but it has actually been done by several people in the Islands.

I have, however, demonstrated to my own satisfaction that this method is not a success on a large scale, as it takes a long time for new blossoms to appear, and ten to one the old type will persist through several periods of adversity. In fact I have never yet succeeded in changing one drone to a worker.

### PLANTING THE SEED.

Having selected our seed with all due care, the next thing is to raise the plants.

The seed when taken from the papaya should first be washed, rubbing them together with the hands to remove the outside covering and pulp. They dried if not planted immediately. Planting should be done in boxes from four to six inches deep, in rows from four to six inches apart and seeds not more than two inches.

a hole in the ground, and put in two or three papayas, from which only two or three plants would grow. This method of determining the matter was certainly not very conclusive to a practical gardener. My experience has been that every well developed seed will grow if given a chance.

Papaya seeds germinate slowly; hence the soil in the boxes should be kept moist for a long time. It is a good plan to cover the boxes with sacking or other material to retain the moisture; being careful to remove the covering as soon as the plants appear, which will be in ten days or two weeks.

When the plants are well up, a slight application of fertilizer will hasten their growth as it is important to keep the plants moving from seed to maturity. If a young plant has once become stunted it is better to start over again. Plants should not be over six inches high when transplanted, as both roots and stems of older plants are very easily injured, and when injured will die. Transplanting them must be done with great care.

When the soil is of sufficient consistency the boxes should be wet down just enough so that the soil will cling together. If too dry, it will crumble; if too wet it will all fall away from the roots. Then remove one side of the box and with a trowel or other sharp tool carefully remove each plant with its ball of dirt.

Plants should be placed not less than eight feet apart. My practice has been to put two trees in each hole to ensure a larger percentage of bearing trees.

The great consideration now is to keep the plants in a thrifty condition. With us this has meant further applications of fertilizer throughout the life of the plant, say every three months. Do not be afraid of overfeeding, or of giving too much water if the drainage is good. Do not plant anything between the rows. The roots will permeate the whole surface of the soil and will be very jealous of any rivals.

The common practice of making a small hole for the tree in the midst of a grass plot is bad for any fruit, but especially so for the papaya, and except in rare cases will result in a stunted growth, and either no fruit at all, or fruit of very poor quality.

Under favorable conditions fruit should be picked in ten months or a year from planting.

### THE MARKET.

The market, so far as the raw product is concerned, is of course very limited, being confined to Honolulu and what can be sold at the coast. So far we have had very little experience in shipping to the coast. One or two shipments have gone very well, while others have arrived in bad condition. I believe that properly packed, they can be sent to the coast successfully; but it would take time and good handling to build up any large market for them.

As to the canned product, others can speak from a larger experience.

One point I wish to emphasize in conclusion. I was told by a prominent Island grower that seed from the best trees would produce some trees that were good bearers, and others that would bear little or no fruit, or fruit much smaller than that of the parent tree.

The limited experience that I have had leads me to believe that this is not the case; that it is bad environment and not bad heredity that is the cause of the failure of some trees to produce good results.

A bit of personal experience will illustrate my meaning. In a small part of a certain field I planted squashes between the rows of young papaya trees fertilizing the squashes heavily. The squashes bore well; but as the trees in that field developed, all the other trees set fruit and gave every promise of large yield, while those among which the squashes were planted seemed less thrifty and set no fruit; the young fruit not maturing, but falling to the ground.

The difference was so marked that after the squashes were harvested, I gave those trees an extra dose of fertilizer and in a few weeks they were setting fruit, and eventually produced as fine fruit as the other trees had done.

Another point along the same line. It is commonly remarked that as a papaya tree gets older, the fruit gets smaller and smaller till the tree loses all its usefulness. This I believe is the result of nothing more or less than the exhaustion of certain food elements in the soil. Experience so far shows that two year old trees may be made to increase the size of their fruit almost if not quite equal to that of their first year's fruiting.

How long the life and usefulness of a tree may be profitably prolonged is a question yet to be solved, but I suspect that it is simply a question of proper food within the limit of the tree's natural existence. The very fact that the tree bears fruit at all proves its vitality. Spare the old tree. If it get too tall for convenience in picking simply cut off the top and it will branch out below, but before you go to the trouble of raising a new tree give the old one a chance. "Dig about it and dung it, and it will bear fruit well."

### Revising Teachers' List.

A. T. Atkinson, Superintendent of Public Instruction, with the assistance of Miss Rose Davidson of the Education office, was yesterday busy with a re-apportionment of assignments of teachers for the ensuing term. This labor is undertaken in consequence of requests from a considerable number of teachers for transfers. The revised schedule will be submitted at a meeting of the board of Commissioners of Public Instruction.

**CHANGE OF WATER** often brings on diarrhoea. For this reason many experienced travelers carry a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy with them to be used in case of an emergency. This preparation has no equal as a cure for bowel complaints. It can not be obtained while on board the ship or steamship, and that is where it is most likely to be needed. Buy a bottle before leaving home. Sold by Hanson, Smith & Co., Wholesale Agents.

## ENTOMOLOGIST CRAW IS READY TO WAR ON PESTS

**Board of Agriculture and Forestry Adopts Supt. Hosmer's Recommendations for Hilo Forest Reserve and Honomu Homesteads.**

Hilo district's proposed forest reserve formed the principal element of discussion and action at the meeting yesterday of the Board of Agriculture, while Mr. Alexander Craw, the eminent entomologist who came from California on the Alameda and is now attached to the staff of experts of the Board, was formally introduced.

Mr. Craw will be provided with an assistant entomologist from the coast, a Mr. Getinski, who is familiar with fruits and plants in the Islands.

### WOULD CULTIVATE ORANGES.

Mr. Craw called the attention of the Board to the manner in which imported fruits and plants are disinfected at present, which, in his opinion, was unwise. Such fruits and plants are now brought from ships to the Government Nursery for treatment. He thought that this would assist in spreading bugs and insects, by their being dropped in the streets on the way. He advised having a disinfecting apparatus erected somewhere on the waterfront. The matter was referred to Mr. Giffard and Mr. Holloway with power to act.

Mr. Craw also called attention to the orange industry as being a profitable one and hoped to see it developed in the Islands. He had learned from Mr. Austin of the bureau that \$24,000 had been spent since January in the importation of oranges from the coast. This could be saved if islanders would carefully study the cultivation of the fruit. Mr. Craw's attention was called to the fact that the orange industry in years gone when an insect laid it low. He stated that he would look thoroughly into the matter and endeavor to study a way out of the difficulty. Mr. Craw is an expert horticulturist and has made a special study of orange cultivation.

### PREYING ON LEAF HOPPER.

It was reported to the Board that Messrs. Koebe and Perkins, the entomological experts now in Australia, had sent to the Board sometime ago a parasite in the shape of a lady bird, to prey on the leaf hopper. This had been propagated and released both in Honolulu and on Oahu Plantation, where the results have already been beneficial. The Planters' Experiment Station is also making use of the parasite.

### DEATH DEALING FUNGUS.

Entomologist Craw, in speaking of the Board's action in keeping out fruits from all Pacific countries, to prevent an invasion of new insects, felt that the more drastic the action the more profitable it would be for the islands, and it would also undoubtedly stimulate interest in fruit growing industries.

Mr. Giffard stated that at a certain ranch on this island a number of peach trees imported from Florida had been dying rapidly of late, and in seeking for the cause, it was found that a fungus had attached itself to the roots, preventing them from spreading and thereby killing the tree. This has extended to an old Hawaiian peach tree which had borne well for the past fifteen years and this was in a dying condition. It was believed this fungus growth was introduced in days when inspection was not so rigid as at present.

It was also shown that there is need of entomological attention to the alligator pear trees. These had been attacked by borers and a fruit industry which had fair to become a thriving one had been retarded.

A letter was read from Jared G. Smith, Director of the U. S. Experiment Station in Hawaii, in which he stated that a press bulletin on the cultivation of citrus fruits in the islands was being prepared by the station horticulturist, J. E. Higgins.

### FORESTATION MATTERS.

The Hilo forestry reserve and homesteading propositions were embodied in several special reports and resolutions. **HOMESTEADS AND FORESTRY.**

The report of Committee on Forestry concerning forestry reserve in Hilo, and on proposed homesteads at Honomu, was submitted as follows:

Honolulu, August 15, 1904.  
To the Board of Agriculture and Forestry.  
Gentlemen: Your Committee on Forestry have had under consideration the subject of a permanent forestry reserve line in the Hilo district, and also the petition of certain persons for homesteading certain government land in Honomu, Hilo, Hawaii, now in forest.

The members of the committee are personally familiar with the general conditions existing in the Hilo district and the Superintendent of Forestry has visited and examined the localities in question, in detail, and presented to the committee full reports and recommendations.

These reports accompanying this report, and we recommend their adoption.

In brief, the report of the Superintendent of Forestry is in favor of establishing a forest reserve line at approximately the 1750 foot level above the sea, varying to meet local conditions, as set forth in detail in his report. All above this line to be made a forestry reserve under the law of 1903. The upper boundary to be fixed later.

As to the Honomu homestead proposition, your committee is in doubt as to whether the establishment of homesteads in this locality is economically practicable or not. The land is over three miles from the government road. The only road to it is a dirt one constructed by the Honomu plantation. In the most rainy weather of Hilo

teaming is impracticable over such roads, and packing on animals is difficult and expensive. A macadamized road only is of use. This is costly to construct, and by reason of the steep grades, costly to keep in repair.

The available road funds have heretofore been scarcely sufficient to keep the one main road through the district in repair. It is questionable whether under existing financial conditions a macadamized road can be built or kept in repair, if built. A further consideration is, that the Hilo district is cut at such frequent intervals by ravines of such extreme depth that it is impracticable to build an upper road above the plantations and parallel to the coast, as has been done in Kona.

A separate road must be built makua on every ridge, or approximately every half mile or so. By reason of this fact the area opened by each road would be comparatively small—so small as not warrant the cost of the road.

There are questions, which to some extent, lap over into the consideration which this board must give every proposition to take forest land for homestead purposes. The main points upon which the committee bases its approval of the homesteading of this land, and, second, that deforestation under the restrictions recommended by the superintendent, will not radically injure the purposes for which the forest reserve is sought to be established. The board is not the responsible authority to decide upon the economical availability of the land for homesteads, or concerning roads to get to them. That rests with the land department and the legislature. The sole scope of this report is therefore, that so far as this board is concerned, it does not object to utilization of the land in question for homestead purposes.

Respectfully submitted,

L. A. THURSTON,  
A. W. CARTER,  
W. M. GIFFARD.

### SUPERINTENDENT HOSMER'S REPORT ON HILO FOREST RESERVE.

August 9th, 1904.  
I have the honor to submit herewith a report with recommendations on the proposed forest reserve, in the Hilo district, on the Island of Hawaii.

This report deals with the lower line of the proposed reserve and is the result of a visit to the district, covering the period from July 6th to July 23rd, 1904. During that time I, personally, went over the ground, following as closely as possible the lower edge of the existing forest, from the Laupahoehoe gulch to the 1881 lava flow, back of Hilo town. The examination was made in company with the managers of the several sugar plantations along the way; each manager accompanying me over his own land. Other gentlemen, also, were interviewed and much information in regard to local conditions, throughout the district, was obtained.

### PRIMARY OBJECT OF HILO RESERVE.

The reserve in the Hilo district is needed primarily to protect the headwaters of the streams, which play so important a part in the success of the various plantations. From Laupahoehoe to Hilo are many running streams, which thanks to the heavy and nearly continuous rainfall in the forests above, may be regarded as permanent, although of course subject to fluctuation. On these streams the plantations depend for water with which to flume their cane to the mill. Their importance is consequently very great and the necessity of safeguarding them is apparent.

From its location of topography, the Hilo district is fortunately situated to receive an ample supply of water. The trade winds bring the moisture laden clouds and pile them up against the slope of Mauna Kea, in a great bank, from which the precipitation is heavy and very nearly continuous. This cloud stratum covers a belt, extending from an elevation of approximately 2000 feet to one of about 6000 feet; these limits of course varying on different days and with the slight changes in the direction of the trade winds. The lower edge probably fluctuates more than the upper, as the cloud mass frequently creeps down the slope, causing heavy precipitation as far as the sea. But the greater part of the moisture from the clouds is dropped higher up—somewhere between the elevations of 2500 and 4000 feet.

The precipitation is heaviest at the eastern end of the district and gradually diminishes to the westward, until in the Hamakua district, permanently running streams are no longer found. The Hilo-Hamakua boundary is in this way a natural as well as an artificial line. The reason for this change of conditions is that beyond the northern end of the Hilo district, the bulk of Mauna Kea no longer stands in the path of the trade winds, which accordingly go over the shoulder of the mountain carrying their clouds to the lands beyond.

From quite another cause the 1881 lava flow marks the limit of flowing streams to the eastward, for beyond this point toward Puna, the porous character of the rock and soil allows all the water to sink immediately into the ground to appear again only near the coast.

### CHAS. BREWER & CO'S. NEW YORK LINE

Bark Nuananu sailing from New York to Honolulu about Nov. 15th. FREIGHT TAKEN AT LOWEST RATES.

For Freight Rates apply to CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby St., Boston, Or C. BREWER & CO., Ltd., Honolulu.

### Bomburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

### North German Marine Insur'ce Co. OF BERLIN.

### Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

### General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## "The Overland Limited"

ELECTRIC LIGHTED

## California

To the EAST via

## The Union Pacific

### This Train Is really a First-Class Modern Hotel

with Handsome Parlors, Drawing Rooms, Bed Chambers, Boudoirs, Libraries, Smoking and Reading Rooms, Barber Shops, Bath Rooms (hot and cold water), superbly appointed Dining Rooms, glittering with Mirrors, Cut Glass, Fragrant Flowers, Electric Candelabra, etc.; Promenades, Observation Rooms, Electric Lights, Electric Fans, Telephones, Electric Reading Lamps, Perfect Heat, etc.

### RUNS EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Full Information Cheerfully Furnished on Application to

S. F. BOOTH, General Agent.

1 Montgomery St., San Francisco

OR

E. L. Lomax, G. P. & T. A. Omaha, Neb.

At the western end of the Hilo district, the land rises much more abruptly from the sea than at the eastern—the same elevation being reached about four miles back of Laupahoehoe, which, back of Hilo, lies ten miles from the shore.

### OBJECT SOLELY CONSERVATION.

Whatever may be the influence of the forest on the precipitation elsewhere in the Islands, the question in the Hilo district is solely one of conservation and utilization of the water, which reaches the ground. There is naturally great fluctuation in the size of the streams, and during times of drought, the beds of many of them are almost if not entirely dry. The presence of the forest tends to regulate and maintain the flow, and to make available for later use, the water which would quickly run away from denuded slopes.

While the heaviest precipitation, as has been said, occurs somewhere above the 2000 foot contour line, the beneficial effect of the forest extends much lower down the slope. But after a time, other factors come into the case, making it necessary to establish a limit above which the land should remain in forest and below which it may be cleared for the various industries, with no detriment to the general welfare of all concerned.

(Continued on Page 1)





## ARRIVED.

Tuesday, Aug. 16.  
Am. barkt. Wrestler, Nielson, from Gray's Harbor, 9:30 a. m.  
Am. bkt. Echo, Young, from Iquique, 10 a. m.

Fr. bk. Cambrenne, Richard, from Cardiff, off port, 7 p. m.  
Schr. Ada, from island ports, 7:30 p. m.

## Wednesday, August 17.

Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kaula ports, 4:45 a. m.  
Stmr. Likelike, Naopala, from Maui and Molokai ports, 6 p. m.  
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Waimanalo and all Koolau ports, 9 p. m.

## Thursday, Aug. 18.

A-H. S. S. Hawaiian, Delano, from New York via coast ports, 8 a. m.

## DEPARTED.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Waimanalo and Koolau ports, 7 a. m.  
Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports, 12 m.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Kaula ports, 5 p. m.

Stmr. Helene, Nelson, for Maui ports (Claudine run), 5 p. m.

Sip. Kalulani, for Aki's landing, 12 m.

Schr. Kawilani, Ulunahale, for Koolau ports, 4 p. m.

Schr. C. L. Woodbury, for Hilo, 5 p. m.

O. S. S. Alameda, Dowell, for San Francisco, 9 a. m.

S. S. Argyll, Gilboy, for San Francisco, 8 a. m.

Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, for Kaula ports, 5 p. m.

Stmr. Likelike, Naopala, for Maui and Molokai ports, 5 p. m.

Schr. Chas. L. Woodbury, Harris, for Hilo, 11 a. m.

Schr. Ka Mol, for Kohala, 3 p. m.

## PASSENGERS.

From Kaula ports, per stmr. Mikahala, Aug. 17.—Miss E. Rice, Miss S. Lucas, Mrs. W. H. Rickard, Mrs. Bogue, Miss E. Walpa, W. E. Staton, L. R. Freeman, A. H. Rice, Mrs. J. Delaney, W. Williamson, M. B. Fernandez and son, E. Miller and wife, Mrs. Sharp and daughter, Mrs. Kawai and daughter, R. P. Spalding, J. M. Spalding, G. P. Wilcox, G. F. Rankin, J. H. Howland, M. F. Prosser, Chiu Heu Chai, W. Chiu, J. A. Kennedy and 63 deck.

Per stmr. Likelike, Aug. 17, from Maui and Molokai ports.—H. A. Baldwin and wife, maid and two children, Miss Smith, Miss Nettie Singleton, C. C. Krumpholtz, Y. W. Wilbur, Mrs. Captain Johnson, C. E. King, Dr. J. E. Duerden, J. F. Stokes, Father Thomas and 6 deck.

## Departed.

Per stmr. Kinau, August 16, for Hilo.—F. G. Kirchhoff, F. M. Hatch, Gilchrist Hatch, F. Schutte, H. Albers, Mr. J. R. Collins and servant, Chas. Lucas, C. Dunkhase, Miss Lucy Kaukau, C. Nottley and wife, D. Coughlan and wife, Father James, W. T. Rawlins, Mrs. C. A. Steven and 2 children, A. D. Cooper, A. W. Bottomley, J. M. Poepe, J. Kumalae, Wm. Mossman, Jr., D. Kalaukalan, Robt. Hind, Trent, Lieut. Col. Coe, Mrs. Rugsberger, Sister Flaviania, Mrs. M. J. Dickson, Miss A. Biddle, E. G. Clarke, C. G. Fishel, Miss K. Lynch, Mrs. J. Lynch, Geo. H. Williams, P. Bartolo, Miss O. C. Lynch, Miss S. L. Byington, C. C. Smith and wife, E. Deyo, Miss A. Parke, Mrs. C. Lucas and family, Dr. W. C. Hobbey, wife and child.

Per stmr. Likelike, Aug. 18, for Molokai and Maui ports.—R. H. Chamberlain, W. F. Drake, D. B. Kuhns and wife, G. B. Robertson, H. E. Pickett, W. D. Lowell, C. C. Conrad and wife, G. J. Waller.

## Shipping Notes.

The schooner Ada will go to Puuloa today for firewood.

The Ewa half of the sea-wall at the foot of Fort street is about completed. The Pierre Loti will finish discharging today or tomorrow and the Cambrenne will take her place at Naval Dock No. 1.

The ship Ertskine M. Phelps is on her way to this port from Philadelphia with 3,000 tons of sewer pipe and 2,000 tons of coal for the army.

The schooner Ka Mol got away yesterday afternoon for Kohala. She looks like a new vessel with new planking and fresh coat of paint.

## VESSELS IN PORT.

## ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. S. Iroquois, Niblack, (station vessel).

## MERCHANT VESSELS.

Cambrenne, Fr. bk., Richard, Cardiff, Aug. 16.

Coronado, Am. bkt., Potter, from San Francisco, July 16.

Echo, Am. bkt., Young, Iquique, Aug. 16.

Fort George, American sp., Gove, Newcastle, Aug. 1.

Geo. Curtis, Am. sp., Calhoun, San Francisco, Aug. 5.

Hawaiian, Am. str., Delano, New York via coast ports, Aug. 18.

Hawaiian Isles, Am. sp., Mallett, Newcastle, Aug. 12.

Helene, Am. sch., Thompson, San Francisco, Aug. 11.

Kalulani, Am. bk., Colly, San Francisco, Aug. 5.

Lithalia, Italian bk., Schiavone, from Hongkong for Oahu, Aug. 1, (anchored off port).

Pierre Loti, Fr. bk., Taitelen, Cardiff, Aug. 16.

Wrestler, Am. bkt., Nielson, Gray's Harbor, Aug. 16.

## THE OLD RELIABLE

**ROYAL**



**BAKING POWDER**

Absolutely Pure

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

## PAGO PAGO CANNOT

FURNISH NAVY COAL

From Tutuila, Samoa, a correspondent to the Army and Navy Journal writes: "The Italian cruiser Liguria called at Pago-Pago on the 27th of June on her way from Tahiti to Numea. She stopped for coal, but the coaling station at Pago is not permitted to furnish coal to warships unless in cases of necessity, so she had only a friendly welcome. She saluted the flag immediately after entering the harbor, and the Adams returned the salute, the high surrounding hills throwing back magnificent echoes. The Liguria is commanded by Prince Luigi, Duke degli Abruzzi, a cousin to the present King of Italy, and of course his officers are picked men. The Duke himself is a well known Arctic explorer, and talks most entertainingly of some of his Northern experiences, even making light of the loss of parts of two fingers through freezing. The commandant, Commander Underwood, lunched aboard the Italian ship while all on shore enjoyed the strains of a rarely delightful band, which was equal to a fine orchestra. In the afternoon the Duke and the commandant took a long walk all about the naval station, the Duke being interested in all he saw, and finally had 'afternoon Kava' at the native house of District Chief Manga. Later a dinner was given by the commandant to the Duke and several of his officers, and the Liguria steamed out of port at six o'clock on the following morning, having left a most agreeable impression behind her. She is making an extensive cruise in the South Seas and will return to Italy next winter."

## CAPTAIN FELL INTO THE BAY

The arrival of the American-Hawaiian liner Hawaiian yesterday morning was marked by an accident that might easily have proved fatal. Just after the steamer docked Captain Delano started to descend a light ladder that had been placed against the side of the ship. He had the ship's papers with him in a portfolio and did not notice that one rung of the ladder was missing. When he reached the broken place he missed his footing and plunged into the water. The steamer was only a few feet from the pier and it was the greatest luck that the captain struck neither wharf or ship for in either case the outcome might have been fatal. When he came to the surface he grasped a rope that had been thrown to him and was hauled out still clinging to the papers.

The steamer's passage was uneventful, the only vessel sighted being the tank steamer Argyll which left this port Wednesday morning. Fine weather prevailed on the entire trip which was accomplished in nine and one-half days. The Hawaiian brings a miscellaneous cargo for this port. There are 363 rails for the Wailua plantation besides big shipments of lumber, lime, coal, flour and feed amounting in all to 2,500 tons. She will take away about 8,000 tons of sugar, 4,000 from this port and 4,000 from Kahului and Hilo. She will probably get away from Honolulu the first of next week.

## The Doric Sails.

Early yesterday afternoon a cablegram was received by Hackfeld & Co. announcing the departure of the Occidental & Oriental liner Doric from San Francisco. She got away on time at 1 p. m. She is scheduled to reach this port on the 25th but may get in earlier. The Ventura should have left yesterday afternoon an hour after the Doric. She is scheduled to reach Honolulu on the 24th and will bring the mail unless the San Francisco postal authorities make another mistake. Another cablegram received yesterday announced that the O. & O. steamer Coptic from Yokohama left on time. She brings 250 tons of freight for this port and should arrive on the 23rd.

ATTACKS OF COLIC, cholera morbus, pains in the stomach, dysentery and diarrhoea come on suddenly and so often prove fatal before a physician can be summoned that a reliable remedy should always be kept at hand. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has no equal as a cure for these ailments. It never fails to give prompt relief even in the most severe cases. It is pleasant to take and every household should have a bottle at hand. Get it today. It may save a life. For sale by Dr. J. E. Duerden, & Co., Wholesale Agents.

## BAD WATER AT ATHENS SICKENS FLEET

TRIESTE, July 19.—Illness prevailing in the American fleet, and particularly on the flagship Kearsarge, has reached considerable dimensions. Among others Ensign Timmons and Chaplain Isaacs, of the Kearsarge, are ill of typhoid and enteric fever, which, however, may prove only malarial fever. Six other officers and men are under close observation because of the high temperatures they show. Ensign Timmons is being nursed on shore in a private sanitarium by his wife, who is a daughter of Senator Fairbanks.

The authorities here are acting in exceedingly kindly and helping spirit. In addition to those mentioned, Lieutenant Huggins, Captain Dion Williams, fleet marine officer; Lieutenant Commander Willets, a fleet engineer, and two more sailors have been taken on shore to the Maddalena Hospital, where they enjoy every care. Lieutenant Clement continues to have dangerously high temperature.

This epidemic of illness is ascribed to the drinking water at Athens.

## BRIBERY CHARGES MADE IN HAVANA

HAVANA, Aug. 6.—The Secretary of Finance today disapproved the Havana city budget for the coming year, saying the total amount of \$2,226,880 is \$569,166 more than can be collected. For the fiscal year 1902 to 1903 and to March 24, 1904, the amount collected was only \$1,878,394. He rejects specific items of \$209,737 and \$200,000 for the purchase of the Vedado waterworks and an old cemetery in Havana on the ground that the city has no money to buy this property.

There is much discussion in the local papers over the Vedado waterworks and there are accusations of wholesale bribery in connection with the matter. The Mayor and Civil Governor are accused by innuendo of being mixed up in some crooked work. Some newspapers are also accused of having an interest in the purchase.

## RIVAL OF MAMMOTH CAVE IS FOUND

SERGEANT, Ky., Aug. 6.—One of the largest caves ever discovered in eastern Kentucky, and one that perhaps will rival the great Mammoth Cave in Edmonson county, has been discovered on Line Fork Creek, in southern Letcher county.

A party of sightseers explored its mysterious confines to a distance of over seven miles. They were unable to find any end to the natural wonder.

A large, swift-flowing stream of water was discovered rushing into undiscovered regions. Fearing to go further, the party returned. Another party will be organized to explore the cave to its extremity. Several other caverns have been discovered in Line Fork region, but this is the most extensive yet found.

## CANADA SEEKS AMERICAN SETTLERS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—It is probable that the attention of the British government will be directed to a movement conducted officially by the Canadian government to induce immigration from the United States to Northwest Territory. There can be no objection to such efforts on the part of private immigration agencies, but, when, as in this case, the government itself seeks to attract citizens of other countries, the matter is one which calls for official remonstrance.

It appears that the Dominion Department of the Interior, through one of its assistant secretaries, has been sending broadcast circular letters, principally addressed to clergymen, professional men and persons of influence describing in glowing terms the splendid resources of the Canadian Northwest, and inviting immigrants, by the offer of 160 acres of land for each, free schools and sound laws.

## TAKING THE FAITH CURE.

Tom Sharkey, pugilist, and an Ex-Brooklyn Alderman in Church.

Among the parishioners of St. Ann's Roman Catholic church in East Twelfth street, near Fourth avenue, are two men who never fail to attract attention from the other worshippers. They are Tom Sharkey, pugilist, and Alderman "Billy" Kirk of the Brooklyn Board. Both of these celebrated characters are of modest mien, but nevertheless are centers of curiosity.

It is not Sharkey's mutilated ear that causes comment as much as the fact that it is a member of a novelty to see a real live slugger taking in religion. Time has transformed the erstwhile political power of the old pugilist into a hardy and devout faith. He has been a member of a religious society for some time, and is now a member of the St. Ann's church.

## THE LEAF HOPPER NOT A GRASSHOPPER

August 17th, 1904.

Editor Advertiser: To settle an argument, will you please describe the prevailing pest known to us as a leaf-hopper?

It is the opinion of many that the grass-hopper, which is at present very numerous, is the leaf-hopper.

Kindly enlighten us on the subject and oblige.

Yours gratefully,

A. K.

[Messrs. Craw and Kirkaldy say: "The leaf-hopper is a tiny, pale brownish, winged insect which has a sucking apparatus instead of jaws and bears a little resemblance to some of the plant lice or aphides. It is entirely vegetarian and has no connection whatever with the comparatively enormous, partly carnivorous, green and brown grasshopper."—Ed. Adv.]

## A WELL SKINNED BROTHERHOOD

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6.—To save the life of a fellow member, whose skin was torn from his scalp and back by a whirling flywheel, the members of the Willoughby Tribe, No. 133, Improved Order of Redmen, are submitting to having pieces of skin removed to be grafted on the body of the unfortunate brother.

H. Yuel, an engineer employed at the McKittick oil wells at Bakersfield, is the sufferer. He is at the Irving Institute, 2119 California street, and last night the first grafting was done. Ten members of the tribe went to the institute and gave up a total of twenty-three inches of skin. For each succeeding night until the required total of 150 inches is obtained members of the order will go to the institute to submit to the removal process.

Those in the party last night were R. M. Parks, L. O'Connor, Alpheus Duffee, Clerk of Police Court No. 3, P. Cunningham, Edward Nolan, I. Gibau, P. Hughes, G. Allen, F. A. Haas and H. Watt. It will probably be necessary for members of other tribes to help supply the amount of skin necessary.

Yuel was injured two weeks ago. Almost in a minute the immense wheel jerked the skin off his head and in a strip down his back. The only hope of saving his life was by employing the grafting process, and when the subject was brought up at a meeting of the tribe the members decided to show what brotherhood means. Dr. W. T. Scott was then instructed to bring Yuel here that skin from other human beings might be patched on his body.

## SAVED RUSSIAN.

One of the best cooks and the best hater of Russia in the United States navy is Wensenskye. That he is a cook there is no doubt, because when Captain Clark, of the immortal Oregon, had to part with him it was like severing heart and stomach. But ambitious "Thomas," as the Japanese cook is known, wanted to be a steward, and he only could attain that height by being transferred. So the little Jap became steward of the training ship Portsmouth.

His great hatred for Russia was shown recently when the New Jersey Naval Reserve ship was lying off Seventeenth street, Hoboken. The Japanese cook, now advanced to the rank of "Admiral's steward," was on the deck of the Portsmouth with several shipmates when there came a yell for help from the river. The roar was all in consonance, and evidently came from a drowning Russian. The little Japanese picked up his ears at the hated sound of gutturals, then stooped and took off his tiny shoes. There came another yell in ragged syllables from a bewildered face half submerged, and small Wensenskye went after the floating hulk.

The Japanese cook, or rather "Admiral's steward," sir, dived like a porpoise and floated like a gull, and between these two gifts of a beneficent nature and a stout heart all his own, he dragged the Russian to a raft. That little "Sayke" in the intervals of fighting tides and diving again and again for the big Russ, who insisted on drowning, had hit his unwieldy cargo on the nose, and batted him in the eye again and again, was a mere matter of self-preservation. Every time the Russ kicked the steward hit him, and if he hadn't done so he would have been engulfed in hairy arms and both would have been drowned.

The Russian, after being laboriously rounded on a barrel, gave his name as Laskowski, of No. 25 Chrystie street, Manhattan. He had fallen overboard from a Scandinavian-American liner—that's all he knew.

"Sayke," as the naval reserves fondly like to call him, because the sound of his name is that of the famous Japanese drunk, didn't respond to treatment very well, and the Portsmouth's surgeon had a hard time. Between the delight at the steward's bravery and the fear of losing a famous cook, the Yankee reserves had a hard time keeping hands off. Finally Sayke was pumped into an upright position, when the Russ hugged the rest of his breath out of him.

"Who did you risk your life for a Russian?" was the first question.

"Lucky guess," said Sayke smiling and faintly again.—N. Y. Press.

## NURSING MOTHERS

"A richer milk than milk" is good food for nursing mothers. Scott's Emulsion is the rich cream of cod liver oil, and contains ten times as much cream as milk does.

The nursing mother must eat with the purpose of producing good, nourishing milk for her baby. A little Scott's Emulsion is often a very wise addition to her daily diet. If through nervousness or weakness her milk is a failure, Scott's Emulsion will help make it a success.

The baby gets the benefit, too, when the mother takes Scott's Emulsion. The same remedy brings new strength and nourishment to both.

We'll send you a sample free upon request.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

## Akana-Ewaliko.

A pretty wedding took place at the Mormon church last night. The contracting parties were Miss Rose Kaula-Ewaliko, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Ewaliko, and Mr. Seong Lan Akana. The church was beautifully decorated with ferns and there was a large attendance of the friends of the happy couple. Elder Abraham Fernandez performed the ceremony. After the ceremony the bridal party repaired to the residence of the bride's parents on Kuakini street where an elaborate luau and reception was given. The couple were the recipients of many congratulations.

## Kauai Hard Cases.

A Japanese named Mauteshi is the man that Assistant Attorney General Prosser had convicted at the Kauai term of assault with intent to murder. In addition to four years at hard labor he was sentenced to pay a fine of \$500.

Kameleahale, the convict for manslaughter who was sentenced to three years at hard labor, had killed an aged native fellow-countryman in a drunken row at Waima by jumping upon him. The man sent to prison for eighteen months of hard labor was a Japanese named Naito.

The Tax Appeal Court yesterday heard the appeals of Ewa Plantation Co., Apokau Sugar Co. (now part of Ewa) and Oahu Railway & Land Co. Manager Geo. H. Renton of Ewa plantation had a long siege on the witness stand. W. R. Castle represented the appellants, and A. A. Wilder the assessor.

## All Tired Out

Pale, Thin, Poor Blood, No Energy

These are the symptoms of impure blood, starved blood. Take out the impurities, feed the blood, and health quickly returns.



Mrs. George Mitchell, of Yule St., Honolulu, sends us her photograph with the following story:

"I suffered terribly from debility. I had no energy. I was tired in the morning as at night. It did not seem possible for me to keep up. I was thin and pale, and my blood was very poor. I had no appetite. I gradually grew weaker and weaker. When almost completely exhausted I read about

## AYER'S Sarsaparilla

I immediately tried it, and began to improve at once. A few bottles completely restored me to health.

There are many imitations of Sarsaparilla. Be sure you get "Ayer's."

Ayer's Pills will greatly aid the action of the Sarsaparilla. They are all vegetable, mild, sugar-coated, and easy to take.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.



## H. M. WHITNEY IS DEAD.

(Continued from page 1.)

ing that time now command fabulous prices as but few of them are in existence. At later periods Mr. Whitney also held the post of Postmaster General and during the period from 1883 to 1886 he established the first street letter boxes here. After he went out of office, Charles T. Gulick, under the new ministry, removed all of these letter boxes and had them stored in a government warehouse until Postmaster Oat discovered them in 1900 and had them again placed about the streets.

Mr. Whitney was a member of the Royal Privy Council of State for more than twenty years and also served in the Legislature, during his entire career taking an active part in shaping the political and industrial progress of Hawaii.

He was for a time interested to a considerable extent in the sugar industry.

## Corns

OR

## Bunions?

Seabury & Johnson's

Medicated Corn

and Bunion

## PLASTERS

will cure them. Give them a trial, and convince and relieve yourself.

Hollister Drug Co.  
FORT STREET.

## Sale of Lease

Land of Kawaihae 2d—Kohala, Hawaii

By direction of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of the Queen's Hospital, I will offer at public auction a leasehold of the Land of Kawaihae 2d, Kohala, Hawaii, on Monday, September 19, 1904, at my salesrooms, in Kaahumanu street, Honolulu, at 12 o'clock noon.

This property comprises one of the most desirable grazing tracts of the District and the source of the Keawenui stream, an unfailing water supply, is located on the upper or mauka portion of the property which is considered the best fattening land in the neighborhood.

The property extends from a point near Kawaihae Landing to the mountain known as Kaunua o Kalaehoe, a distance of about eight miles, varying in width from one to two miles.

At Kawaihae there is on the property, adjoining the Parker place, a very desirable House lot.

The area of this land is 10,600 Acres, more or less.

The purchaser will be required under the terms of the lease to fence the forest portion of the property in the vicinity of the water heads or source of the Keawenui stream, and otherwise provide for the exclusion of cattle from the forest portion by the erection of a five-wire fence so constructed to keep the cattle out.

Lessee must also keep down the lanana on the property. No live timber to be cut on the forest portion except for fence posts to be used on the ground, and the cutting of algaroba on the lower portion must be confined to thinning out and trimming.

Upset price for 10 year term, \$2500.00 per annum, payable quarterly in advance.

A map of the property is now posted at my salesrooms.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned, or A. B. Loebenstein, Surveyor, Hilo.

JAS. F. MORGAN,

AUCTIONEER.

2617—Aug. 19, 26, Sept. 2, 9, 16.

## MILLS COLLEGE AND SEMINARY.

CONFERS DEGREES AND GRANTS DIPLOMAS.

Seminary Courses accredited to the Universities and leading Eastern Colleges; rare opportunities offered in music, art and elocution. A refined, Christian home for young ladies. Thirty-ninth year. Fall term opens Aug. 10th, 1904. Write for catalogue to Mrs. C. T. Mills, President, Mills College P. O., California. 2597

## Hides, Wanted

Highest price in cash paid for Green Salted Hides of from 40 to 50 pounds each. Before shipping, address us.

M. W. McChesney & Sons, LIMITED.